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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Mark Twain Still Stirs World

Far Parts Observe Centenary

Japan Masks China Seizure

Roosevelt May Resume Dole

Morgan Sees Fortunes Fade

Parents Are Not Best 'Pals'

THE Mark Twain Centennial reaches its height with banquets and gatherings throughout half the globe observing the incomparable humorist's birthday. At the chief function at the Waldorf-Astoria, William Gillette, Charles T. Lark and Austen Strong talk of the man they knew well. Dr. Henry van Dyke's poem read on Twain's 70th birthday is re-read by Dr. van Dyke's son. Miss Nina Gabrilowitsch, the humorist's granddaughter, speaks for the family. At Barnard College, Carl van Doren, critic and Columbia professor, pays an accurate tribute to a "great and imperfect" writer: "Mark Twain brought the tradition of American humor—the tradition of exaggeration, eloquence, and over-statement." The critic says Mark Twain had no faith in "Huckleberry Finn," which he was therefore 20 years in writing—And that has proved his most popular book.

¶ From the dinners at New York, Bermuda, San Francisco, Honolulu and elsewhere echo flashes of the wit that made Mark Twain famous. Charles T. Lark brings his epigram: "They make a great to do over Adam as the inventor of sin. It was nothing at all—I could have done it myself." William Gillette gives Twain's explanation to an Englishman of why he carried a cotton umbrella. "It is the kind an Englishman wouldn't steal." "There are a great many aids against temptation," said this true reader of men's hearts, "but perhaps cowardice does the largest business." And of course someone would remember the humorist's perfect criticism of James Fenimore Cooper's famous Indians —"They are extinct types," said Mark Twain, "of a race which never existed."

¶ Tokyo denies responsibility for pending separation of five provinces of North China into a state leagued with Japan and Manchoukuo, and then gives details which show how long and carefully the move has been planned. The United States' silver purchase policy and Great Britain's support of Nanking currency reform are given as reasons for the provinces' "voluntary" action. With vast American and British interests menaced, Washington and London are deeply concerned, although no protest notes have yet appeared. Japan insists "self rule" will not affect China's territorial status, and that therefore the Nine-Power Treaty, guaranteeing China's integrity, cannot be invoked—But the gobbling up of 95,000,000 people and their homeland is not a matter so lightly to be accomplished.

¶ President Roosevelt tells the conference of American mayors that he is prepared to go on with the dole to prevent suffering by citizens. What will happen after the $4,880,000,000 work-relief fund expires June 30, 1936, has been a much-asked question. The President frankly says he is ready to go back to Congress for more straight relief money if it is needed; people cannot be allowed to starve. Warmly he defends the work projects on which enormous sums have been spent, saying they have been of surprising general value. He intimates that his agencies have learned how to do efficient work—Even the "boondoggling," he declares, will prove of lasting value to the people.

¶ J. P. Morgan of Wall Street voices the outlook of the rich man in declaring that, under present conditions, all private fortunes will be wiped out in 30 years. Returning from Europe, the financier declares that taxes and governmental demands which take two thirds of the sizable income spell confiscation within a generation. What he earns in eight months of the year is now taken by the Government, and he believes no businessman can go on yielding two thirds of his income to a partner. His apprehension does not stop with the well-to-do, but includes the fate of the current regime. Colleges, schools and libraries will disappear under the present taxes. The Government itself will collapse —It can't go on spending twice its income and survive.

¶ Dr. C. Charles Burlingame corrects an ancient misimpression and declares parents should not attempt to be "pals" with their children. His first reason arrests attention: parents who do this remain forever juveniles themselves. And it is far more important and necessary for the child to have mature parents to look up to and give them protection and security. The difficulty brought on by skylarking parents who never grow up is that their children have "pals" but don't have "parents." Dr. Burlingame finds that children are naturally good until spoiled by "stupid adults with stupid ideas." The truth is, there is something finer than being "pals" which is not open to question—A true, sympathetic understanding between parent and child is one of the most beautiful achievements in life.

Curley Names Moriarity As Head of Labor

McCarthy Gets Job as the State Commissioner of Public Welfare

Boston Today—*also sees*—Bill to make Massachusetts Legislature a unicameral body filed at State House—Local shippers apprehensive as longshoremen's strike looms—Plans to equip Boston & Maine-Maine Central planes with two-way radio—Price of butter soar as farmers, selling cows for meat, cause cream shortage.

Moriarty—Named Labor Commissioner

Name of James T. Moriarty was submitted to the Executive Council today to serve as Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, and Walter V. McCarthy, former head of the Boston welfare department, was nominated for the position of State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Governor Curley had previously announced his intention of nominating Mr. Moriarty, but the McCarthy appointment was unannounced until a few minutes before the Council met this afternoon.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of Harvard, was designated for the unsalaried chairmanship of the advisory committee of the unemployment compensation commission.

Mr. Moriarty, a former president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was recommended for the new post by organized labor.

Mr. McCarthy has been politically identified with Governor Curley for some time. He succeeds Richard K. Conant, whose term expires Dec. 1.

The position pays $6000 yearly.

Unicameral—One Legislative Body Urged

A bill providing for a one-house legislature was filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives today. Representative Clarence N. Duranty of Lee submitted the measure which is modeled after the plan adopted by Nebraska.

Reduction of the present House and Senate joint membership of 280 to 140 is specified in the bill filed. The reduced membership would meet as a single body. Sessions would continue annually. The bill does not specify what salaries shall prevail.

Representative Duranty said he believed the unicameral legislature would materially reduce governmental costs and eliminate the system, handed down from England, of duplicating legislative votes on matters.

Before the Duranty measure could become effective, it must be passed by a two-thirds majority of the House and Senate sitting jointly and by two separate sessions. Then it must be approved by popular vote. It would thus take from four to six years to effect the change even if it won passage without delaying opposition.

The Nebraska plan was suggested by United States Senator George W. Norris. It does not become effective there until 1937.

Port—Dock Strike In South Disturbing

Local coastwise shippers today had apprehensive eyes on the strike of longshoremen in the South. A general embargo against all lines operating in and out of southern ports was in abeyance today.

Joseph P. Ryan of New York, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, announced he would issue such an order within 48 hours.

There were no ships from southern ports in Boston Harbor today, but several are expected later this week.

Planes—Radio For Two New England Lines

The Boston & Maine-Central Vermont Airways, serving northern New England, today moved to install radio equipment which is required by the Government and which will put them on a communication basis

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The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The forty-fifth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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New Device With a Memory Takes Picture of Lightning And Conditions Causing It

Wide World

Dr. A. W. Hull
Electrical Researcher With Pre-recording Oscillograph

Is Ready to Act Before Flash Occurs So That Nothing Is Lost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 20—A device which makes it possible for physicists to "look forward into the past" was described before the National Academy of Sciences here by Dr. A. W. Hull of the General Electric Research Laboratory.

Dr. Hull's "machine with a memory" is an oscillograph developed in the course of lightning investigations which enables the researchist to obtain not only a photographic record of the lightning flash but conditions of electrical disturbance in the atmosphere both before and after the stroke.

"As quick as lightning" is no idle simile; yet the new device enables laboratory workers to obtain the records of sky conditions immediately preceding and following the stroke using the flash itself as the impulse to set cameras into motion.

Quick as Lightning

"To study lightning one needs a device that is not only fast but can be gotten into action quickly," Dr. Hull told Academy members. "If not quick enough, it misses the show completely. The ideal arrangement would be to build an almost superhuman machine which would have a

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Nov. 20

Gold—Inflow to U. S. Left Uncontrolled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve Board appeared to steer clear of discouraging recovery by any efforts to control the gold inflow. More than $500,000,000 worth of gold has arrived in the last quarter, due to the high tariff wall and a flight of capital from the unsteady French franc. Measures to control it would risk frightening American domestic business and jeopardizing the reported Administration plan for further bolstering business confidence in the budget message.

A Reserve Board member said the board was "interested" in the gold situation, but that any curb would be up to the technical Reserve System committee for open market operations.

Albany— Abrogation of the gold clause in bonds, due to dollar devaluation, was upheld for foreign interests by New York State's highest court, the Court of Appeals. A bank in Finland need not pay bond interest in gold to Americans as specified in the bond contract.

Relief—Federal Funds Available During Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Federal relief will continue as long as vital need persists, President Roosevelt informed the United States Conference of Mayors. This was the Roosevelt answer to former President Hoover's demand, last Saturday, that relief be turned back to local governments. The mayors earlier had protested the Hoover policy.

Canada—Trade Pact Reached With New Zealand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—On the heels of the trade pact with the United States, came a new treaty with New Zealand, whose details are to be released tomorrow. Prime Minister Mackenzie King thereby scores the second success in his campaign to reverse the Bennett high tariffs.

London— An imperial conference is expected to be held in 1936, according to well-informed circles here. Undoubtedly a dominant subject will be that of Empire free trade. The visit during the next few weeks of Prime Minister King of Canada—who wishes to lower the Empire tariff walls which were largely inspired by his predecessor, Mr. Bennett—may lead to a definite announcement of the conference.

Greece—Amnesty for Revolutionists Expected

ATHENS (AP)—The Greek cruiser Elli, en route to Brindisi to return King George II to the throne of Greece, is said to carry papers providing amnesty for March revolutionists which the King is expected to sign.

They will release about 300 persons condemned for life for their part in the futile revolution. The amnesty is to be proclaimed by radio from the cruiser.

Rome— King George II arrived here for conferences with King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini. He is expected to discuss the problem of British versus Italian influence in Greece and the question of sanctions. Greece, being exposed to Italian retaliation, might modify sanctions somewhat in return for modified reprisals.

Student Riots—Hungary and Poland Affected

BUDAPEST, Hun. (AP)—Authorities ordered the closing for an indefinite period of Budapest University, because of anti-Jewish rioting in which 15 Jews were injured.

Warsaw— The Warsaw University and its agricultural school were closed for an indefinite period after a renewal of anti-Jewish excesses by student adherents of the anti-Semitic Endek Party, according to the Jewish telegraph agency.

An authoritative survey reported order had been restored following anti-Jewish disorders at Lwow, with about 25 Jews injured.

Miners—Vote in Britain Authorizes Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Mining Federation of Great Britain voted by 93 per cent to call a nationwide strike, if necessary, to compel a wage increase. The vote empowered the national executive committee of the miners to proclaim the strike if and when it sees fit. The miners want an increase of 50 cents a day, and had put off a strike vote until after the general elections, so as not to damage Labor's popularity.

France—Parliamentary Hazards Await Laval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Premier Laval met with the Cabinet to set the date for reconvening Parliament—a date which will begin a new chapter in the Leftist-Conservative struggle. The Leftists are expected to force the issue on dissolution of the Fascist Croix de Feu, to demand part restoration of government salaries and require a firmer stand with Britain against Italy, as a condition of Premier Laval's remaining in office.

The text of the French reply to Italy on sanctions was handed to the Italian Ambassador. It will disclose nothing new when announced on Friday, officials said, and will be similar to the British reply.

Haile Selassie—Emperor's Destination Secret

ADDIS ABABA (AP)—Dispatches to this capital from Harar said Emperor Haile Selassie had passed through that city in an automobile proceeding in the direction of Diredawa. The Emperor, whose movements have been guarded with the utmost secrecy since his sudden departure from here by plane yesterday, was thought to be planning an inspection of the headquarters of Ras Nasibu, commander of Ethiopian forces in that section, and a visit to the hospitals at Jijiga.

Commander Bakala Ayela and 1000 of Ethiopia's best marksmen

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Rise in Stocks Declared Sign Of Better Day

Federal Finance Experts Deny It Is Forerunner of Any Inflation

Foreign Buying Seen

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The stock market continued to reach for the heights today as buyers rushed for their favorites.

Gains of a few cents to a dollar or more were scattered over a broad front and the ticker tape fell behind dealings on the floor of the stock exchange after the opening gong.

Bullish sentiment was aided by further bright earnings reports, favorable dividends and generally satisfactory economic news.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — The New Deal financial motorcar is posed on the top of the steep slope leading to inflation; just how strong are the brakes? That is a question that is being demanded with increasing insistence by businessmen, members of the financial community, trade organizations, stock market followers, and now with increasing concern, the public itself.

For several months stock market prices have been appreciating, and for the past week new high averages have been recorded; commodity prices have been going up; gold has been entering the country; the bonus is expected to add more currency to circulation; business has been increasing — but whether it is the rush that precedes inflation or merely the healthy manifestation of the return of good times, is yet to be seen.

Fuel Is at Hand

It is recognized, also, that bank deposits, which are the stuff of which inflation is made, are about $3,000,000,000 greater today than they were for the average of 1929, when the biggest boom America ever knew occurred—with the most disastrous results. Do all these indices, it is asked, mean a threat of a new spin of prosperity, ending with another and worse wreck at the bottom of the inflation hill?

The answer to all these questions by the Administration is simple and positive. The reply is "No!" But it is in the light of these developments that the advisory council of the Federal Reserve System met here today in its regular quarterly conference, to discuss the fiscal affairs of the nation.

Think Inflation Controlled

It is the feeling of the Administration, expressed by its foremost financial spokesmen, that the brakes that have been adjusted on the American financial machine since the disastrous days of 1929 are good to stop the nation at almost any point on the downward course of inflation.

The list of these "brakes" is long and impressive. With the country not yet returned to normal conditions, it is held, the accumulated bank deposit money should be employed for easy credit, with perfect safety that inflation will not get out of hand.

Against this view, the oponents of

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

Tsar Hiding Place In Moscow Found By Subway Crew

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP)—An underground retreat built by Russia's tsars 400 years ago, containing a supply of cannon balls, was discovered yesterday by workers digging an extension of the Moscow subway.

The single chamber, large enough to accommodate 200 persons, was situated 65 feet beneath the site of the old Kitai wall, razed by the Bolsheviks. The wall surrounded inner Moscow, known as the Kitai Gorod, or fortified city.

Prof. Rtemi Arcechovsky of the Academy of History expressed the opinion the room was built in 1535. The remains of the walls and the outer fortress built in the sixteenth century by Tsar Feodor and razed in the eighteenth century by the Empress Elizabeth were also discovered.

Mayor's Resignation Demanded at Lowell

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 20 (AP)—Alleged irregularities in payrolls was the basis for a demand today by the president of the City Council that Mayor James J. Bruin resign.

Thomas B. Delaney, council president, requested Mayor Bruin's resignation last night after the finance commission reported alleged irregularities involving approximately $62,000.

The commission, a state body appointed to supervise municipal expenditures charged, Delaney said, that Charles R. Flood, city treasurer and unsuccessful candidate for mayor on Nov. 5, had, with the consent of the Mayor, illegally paid street department workers for three successive weeks in October.

The treasurer was accused of making the pay roll payments without having them signed by the superintendent of streets, without warrants from the city auditor and with over-running appropriations.

The Mayor's term expires on Jan. 1.

Ardent Antarcticist

Wide World

Lincoln Ellsworth and His Wife

Ellsworth Off For Long Flight Over Antarctic

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Lincoln Ellsworth took off from Dundee Island on his projected flight from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea at 2:50 a. m., eastern standard time, today, a dispatch to the New York Times and the North American Newspaper Alliance said.

Ellsworth was flying in a plane piloted by Herbert Holick-Kenyon. Their route will take them across an unknown portion of antartica to Admiral Byrd's former base at "Little America."

The flight line began at a point directly south of the tip of South America and continued some 2000 miles over the south polar cap to the Ross Sea, a point just south of New Zealand. Mr. Ellsworth hopes to complete maps of the region he describes as the "Great Unknown."

Reports All's Well

The plane was in radio communication with the supply ship at Dundee Island and at 3:38 E. S. T., the Times and North American Newspaper Alliance reported, Mr. Ellsworth reported "All was well."

The supply ship will sail for the Bay of Whales which it expects to reach in five weeks. Mr. Ellsworth and the pilot will wait at Little America for the arrival of the ship.

Mr. Ellsworth, in an article copyrighted by the New York Times and North American Newspaper Alliance, said that he expected to make the flight of 2140 miles, 1300 unseen before by men, in about 14 hours flying time.

Critical Period

He wrote that the tenth and eleventh hours of the flight will be the most critical, "for then we will be more than 400 miles from the estimated coastline and possible source of fresh food supply."

Mr. Ellsworth wrote that he hardly expected to find good weather and that he intended to land and await the clearing of any fog or low clouds.

He wrote that he would claim for the United States the unclaimed territory from latitude 77 degrees to the 120th meridian, and call it, after his father, James W. Ellsworth Land.

For Years Antarctica Has Been to Ellsworth An Irresistible Lure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The antarctic holds an irresistible lure for Lincoln Ellsworth. In a way it may be that there is some kinship between the vast, quiet spaces, and the retiring disposition of the man who has downed one disappointment after another, and always come up again, full of courage, full of enthusiasm, to try again to cross an area whose chief characteristic is that it has never been crossed by man.

A grim, ice-locked area it is, which makes average humans wonder what there can be about it. . . . But it is certain there is something Mr. Ellsworth feels about it, which is sufficient to keep him at a long, expensive task until it is successfully concluded, with no way to tell how long that will be.

In Switzerland

In 1913, Mr. Ellsworth's father bought Schloss Lenzburg in Switzerland. Until 1930 he lived there. When he passed on the Schloss was part of his son's inheritance, and there Lincoln Ellsworth lives nowadays, between expeditions to the south polar regions, with his wife, and his mother, Mrs. J. S. Ulmer of Philadelphia. His intervals at the Schloss are only short ones, for all of that; perhaps three months out of a year.

The flight Mr. Ellsworth is attempting to make is only 2300 miles. The greatest likelihood is a sudden swerve of the weather, and having

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Fey's Resignation From Vienna Post Completes Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 20—Maj. Emil Fey, whose resignation from the Vienna Heimwehr has been expected ever since the Starhemberg coup, at last resigned yesterday.

Efforts to persuade Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg's discarded henchman to go took a long while to fructify. Even when the Government presented him with a commercial sinecure in the shape of the presidency of the First Danubian Shipping Company—an Italian-controlled company in which Major Fey's suspected pro-German leanings will not find much scope for expression—Major Fey still hung on to his Heimwehr post despite several "intelligent anticipations" of his resignation.

Starhemberg Advances

Prince von Starhemberg, self-declared Führer, Vice-Chancellor and today's "strong man," is trying to unify the Heimwehr into one national organization, of which he is nominally the leader. Already he has succeeded in amalgamating all the provincial Heimwehrs, and his hold on Austria's private armies is completed with Major Fey's resignation from the leadership of the Vienna Heimwehr. With that resignation Major Fey also loses his last political post. He was formerly Minister of the Interior, but was dropped from the Cabinet during its recent reconstruction. His own newspaper, the Oesterreichische Abendzeitung, ceased publication quite recently.

Major Fey's removal from the Vienna Heimwehr still further strengthens the position of Prince von Starhemberg. The entire unification of the Heimwehr under his headship will, it is held, set him well on the road towards his goal of absolute dictatorship. Such an

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Unpublished Tunes By Victor Herbert Found in Warehouse

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The existence of more than twoscore Victor Herbert melodies which the public has never heard was disclosed yesterday by the late composer's daughter.

They are contained in three unproduced Herbert operas and have been in the possession of Mrs. Ella Herbert Bartlett since her famous father passed on in 1924.

Along with hundreds of others of Herbert's manuscripts, they lay for 10 years in a New York storage warehouse until Mrs. Bartlett decided to present the originals of most of her father's work to the Library of Congress in Washington. She gave the library a collection of more than 7500 sheets which will be placed on public view early next year.

Only one of the unproduced operas is complete. It is called "The Lavender Lady," and was written in 1914, shortly after "The Only Girl" was produced.

"Of course the book is out of date now," said Mrs. Bartlett, "but the music is still fresh and the score remains just as he wrote it."

It is probable, she said, that the music will be presented with a new book and lyrics within a year or two There are about 20 songs in the opera, she said.

The other works, which the noted composer never completed, bear the title of "The House That Jack Built," and "Seven Little Widows." There are about 10 Herbert tunes in each of the works.

Peace Moves With Chiang Irk Japanese

Militarists Resent Curb in North China by Tokyo Moderates

Ariyoshi to Consult With Generalissimo

Japan's Army Leaders Object to Conference as Gesture of Conciliation

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SHANGHAI, Nov. 20 — The Japanese military became irked today, reliable reports said, over an impending meeting between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, military overlord of the Central Chinese Government, and Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, on the North China autonomy movement.

The impatience of the military these reports said, arose from an interpretation of the forthcoming conference at Nanking as a Japanese diplomatic gesture of conciliation in the crisis.

Ariyoshi Starts Trip

Mr. Ariyoshi left here to consult with General Chiang and other high central government officials, just as Chinese reports from the north said that, despite a strongly worded Japanese military warning, North China leaders were lukewarm to the campaign for self-government.

A spokesman for the Japanese military, however, denied reports that Maj. Gen. Kenji Doihara had issued an ultimatum to North China authorities, demanding a favorable response to demands for political independence by noon today, under pain of Japanese Army occupation.

Delay Aids Reconciliation

At the same time, the opinion was expressed both in Japanese and Chinese official quarters that delay of the inauguration of North China's autonomous government will make possible a reconciliation of the differences of the Nanking Government and North China leaders.

The scheduled conference of General Chiang and Mr. Ariyoshi and the continued negotiations between General Chiang and Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the Peiping-Tientsin garrison and dominant figure in the northern movement, led to the widespread belief that a common basis of understanding was near.

Want Kuomintang's Aid

Delay of the inauguration, it was also pointed out in these circles, also would remove the danger of an attack on General Chiang's policies by militant elements in the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) Congress, which will end its sessions Friday or Saturday.

According to the Japanese view, such an attack might force General Chiang to launch a military campaign against the autonomists of Honan Province, thus provoking an invasion of the Japanese Army.

Any concession to General Chiang, these circles said, mainly involves the degree of Nanking sovereignty over the autonomous area and other devices designed to save the Government's face.

Went Too Fast

The assertion was made in responsible Japanese quarters that Japanese military leaders in North China overreached themselves in their frenzied preparations for autonomy. These militarists have been curbed, it was added, by more moderate elements in Tokyo, which forced a delay in the autonomy announcement in order to smooth the way for the Nanking Government.

The wide authority of Mr. Ariyoshi to deal with the situation was indicated by his preliminary conferences with Japanese military and naval authorities here.

"Earnest Persuasion"

Gen. Yen Hsi Yuan, Governor of Shansi and overlord of Suiyuan, remains in Nanking out of reach of the autonomists under the earnest persuasion of Nanking government officials. Simultaneously, Governor Han Fu-chu of Shantung finds new reasons for not proceeding north from Tsinan, leading to the possibility that only Hopeh and Chahar Provinces will be charter members of the proposed federation, originally intended to hold five provinces in autonomous rule.

General Sung, in Peiping, added his denial to the reports that General Doihara has served an ultimatum on North China, and spokesmen for the Japanese military authorities explained their operations.

British Officials Report Advance In China's Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Trade experts here find encouraging features in the economic outlook in China difficult as they recognize that this prospect has become.

A consular report issued in London, Nov. 5, 1935, by the British Government Department of Overseas Trade, sums up conclusions reached by United Kingdom consular officials located in China, including the Act-

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Canada's Nickel Trade With Italians Soars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Advices received from Canada that Italy had imported almost twice as much nickel from the Dominion in October as in the whole of 1934 were scanned here curiously by State Department officials who expect to have official information about America's own exports to Italy during October within the next few days.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has already made known that advance compilations show that there have been big increases in the United States shipments of the necessary war commodities of oil, scrap iron, and steel trucks and tractors, and for the first time has officially coupled the Administration's opposition to such increases with the "implements of war" which are legally banned.

Trade Treaty Recalled

At the same time, a treaty with Italy negotiated and signed with the U. S. back in 1871, providing for a free and unrestricted exchange of goods between the two countries has risen up to plague the State Department, and raised the question of whether Congress has legal authority to put a ban on further exports of commodities to Italy, even if the legislature should desire to do so.

As for Canadian nickel exports, the figures are unofficial, but would indicate that the Dominion did not put any barriers in the way of last-minute shipments of the necessary commodity to Italy prior to the imposition of the League "key product" embargo which went into effect Nov. 18. The figures, as reported to Washington, show Canada exported 6968 hundredweight of fine nickel in all of 1934, while in October, 1935, a total of 12,779 hundredweight was exported. Over the last week end it was announced in Ottawa that plans were afoot to prevent nickel exported to the United States finding its way to Italy. A large part of Italy's nickel now comes from Canada by that route, rather than from Canada direct, despite the fact that Canada has almost a world monopoly of the product. With heavy stocks already stored up prior to the League embargo, it may not be necessary for Italy immediately to increase purchases from the United States.

Provisions of Treaty

The Italian-United States treaty of trade and commerce signed in 1871 requires many months before it can be rescinded by either side. Article 1 of the treaty provides:

"There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation." Article 6 of the same treaty provides against discrimination in trade matters.

The awkward part about this treaty is that the State Department and Mr. Roosevelt have just deplored the lack of confidence in international promises, and urged that such instruments should be respected and obeyed. On the other hand, it has frequently been charged that Italy violated its own pledge not to make war an instrument of national policy, as covered in its signature to the Briand-Kellogg pact. It is on the basis of this alleged violation that Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, has asked the United States to make its break with Italy.

Validity of Violation

The State Department, however, has not done so; and the reason believed to govern the decision is a question of the validity of the supposed violation. In signing the Kellogg pact, Italy adopted the same reservation that England offered, namely, that the pact should not restrict its liberty of action in areas over which it had an interest. The pact leaves every country to determine the correctness of its own claims, so that Italy may hold that the Kellogg pact did not apply to Ethiopia. Italy has never admitted, furthermore, that it was waging "war" in its aggression.

Food Relief Shipments To Italy Start Friday

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20 (AP)—Gerardo Cetrulo Sr. is leading a group of Italian-Americans engaged in a campaign to solicit donations of food to relieve sanction "suffering" noncombatants in Italy.

His son, Dr. Gerald I. Cetrulo, said Cetrulo is visiting Italian population centers in the East, and that the first shipment of coffee, sugar, milk and flour will leave Newark Friday. He said the movement would not conflict with American neutrality laws because the food would be distributed by the Italian Red Cross.

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Church Alliance Urges Extension Of Neutral Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Two new demands for implementing the neutrality act found vocal expression here today—one in the annual message of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches; the other in an announcement by the New York County Lawyers' Association.

The World Alliance commends President Roosevelt's action in keeping the United States out of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and urges that the President's embargo order be extended to embrace "all potential war materials."

Clarification Urged

The Lawyers' Association declares that if the present neutrality legislation is extended beyond February, 1936, the term "implements of war" should be clarified and "neutrality and its incidents should not be classed in the same rigid mold of legislation, definition or limitation."

"The extent of the limitations and sacrifices which we might voluntarily accept or impose upon ourselves to lessen the danger of war should vary according to the nature, locality and extent of the conflict," a report by the association's committee on international law declares. "Hence, the character, scope and degree of enforcement should rest with the executive within limitations of a reasonable character."

The report, which was adopted by the association, was prepared by a committee of which Arthur W. Kuhn was chairman. Other members of the committee were Allen W. Dulles, Sanford H. E. Freund, Edward Goodell, Allen R. Memhard and Dorothy Straus.

Eliminating War

The world alliance in its message stresses that justice for the "darker races" is one of the prime means of averting future wars. It urges elimination of compulsory military training in tax-supported schools and colleges save those which are "definitely military" and sharply condemns the present program for increasing the United States navy, declaring that support for such a navy would cost $500,000,000 a year and would foment, rather than prevent, new war.

The world alliance commends the action of the League of Nations in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian war and recommends that the Roosevelt Administration "state publicly the terms upon which this nation would be willing to enter the League."

First Action Taken

Simultaneously with the publication of the message, it was recalled here that the World Alliance was the first body in the world to publicly go on record against the Italian policy of colonial expansion in Africa.

The message, which was prepared by a special committee of prominent churchmen and laymen, was ratified at the twentieth annual meeting of the World Alliance held at the Roosevelt Hotel here on Armistice Day.

Townsend Advocate Secures Nomination

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 20 (AP)—Verner W. Main, Battle Creek attorney who advocated the Townsend old-age pension plan in his campaign, held the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the Third Michigan District today.

Nearly complete returns from yesterday's primary gave him a majority in a field of five. Howard Cavanagh, also a Battle Creek attorney, was unopposed for the Democratic nomination. The special election will be held Dec. 17, to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Rep. Henry M. Kimball, Republican, of Kalamzoo. The district has been Republican since 1898.

Mr. Main said the $200 monthly pension for persons over 60 proposed by the Townsend plan "is not a guaranteed minimum," but is in fact the maximum payable only if business should reach the 1929 level.

Lord Jellicoe

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Lord Jellicoe, British Admiral, and outstanding British naval figure in the World War, who passed on today, rose to his greatest fame as commander of the biggest fleet ever concentrated in the history of the world at the battle of Jutland in 1916. He was recently Governor General of New Zealand.

U. S. to Send Full Naval Quota; Foresees Politics at Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—With both Japan and France treating the forthcoming naval conference at London as a significant and major affair, the United States prepared today to send a full dress delegation, regardless of the fact that there is yet no reason known here for expecting substantial results along the line of naval limitations.

President Roosevelt revealed this unexpected turn of events at his press conference yesterday, when he announced that William Phillips, Under Secretary of State and authority on Far Eastern political problems, would accompany the American delegation to London.

Ambassador and Advisers

Norman Davis, ambassador-at-large and expert on disarmament, will head the American delegation, and Admiral William H. Standley, chief of operations, will represent the naval point of view.

In addition, the Navy is sending three officers of prominence and a staff of technical experts by a later ship. Several State Deparement experts will also go. The main delegation is expected to sail on Nov. 29, and the experts later on Dec. 3. The conference is tentatively scheduled to open on Dec. 6.

To Observe and Interpret

The President explained at his press conference that Mr. Phillips was being sent over for the first few weeks of the conference, to familiarize himself thoroughly with the line of discussion, and that he would probably then return to act as an interpreter between the delegation in London and the White House.

By putting Mr. Phillips's assignment on this basis it will be possible to recall him after a few weeks, if prospects appear negligible, without such a recall constituting a diplomatic faux pas. But if discussions of the political background to United States-Japanese naval ratios should develop, the second ranking individual in the American hierarchy will be there to handle them.

Interest of Japan

The unexpected inclusion of Mr. Phillips in the delegation, plus the fact that a Japanese delegation of 20, a record size, is already on the water, was seen here as a possible indication that Japan is expected to inject a re-examination of the political settlement in the Far East, upon which the present 5-5-3 naval ratio is predicated, into the discussions.

So far as is known here at the moment, the conference will be limited strictly to naval affairs. However, considerable mystery surrounds the reasons for the size of the Japanese delegation, and it is represented here that President Roosevelt wishes to have his delegation at London qualified to handle any contingency which may arise.

French Concern

A French Cabinet member is scheduled to accompany that delegation, a fact which is more relevant to the complex and uncertain naval situation in Europe than to America's relations with Japan in the Far East.

The President, in announcing the delegation, declined to discuss present American naval policy other than to say that it remains unchanged and that he was opposed to navies which would cost the taxpayers of the various nations more money than they cost today.

Political Aspect

These remarks were generally interpreted here as a mere reaffirmation of the 5-5-3 naval ratio achieved at the Washington Conference. What was not generally realized was that the 5-5-3 ratio was predicated on a political settlement and that American policy has consistently held that naval limitation can be successful only when based on "an equilibrium of political and economic rights"—as stated by Mr. Davis on Dec. 6, 1934.

While the Administration is partial to the present naval ratio, its past statements of policy all leave the way open for any revision which is based on such "an equilibrium."

Whether Fact or Fiction

That discussions might take such a turn is not considered any immediate possibility. But the basic fact is recognized that no naval agreement satisfactory to both Japan and the United States can be reached which is not based on a satisfactory political settlement. The old settlement involving the nine-power pact and the open-door policy in China exists today only in fiction, and the nonrecognition theory pursued by the United States. It no longer constitutes satisfactory basis for a naval agreement.

With this in mind, realistic observers are suggesting here that if the United States were willing to revise its policy toward the Far East, a new settlement might be achieved upon the basis of which Japan might withdraw from its present undeviating insistence on naval parity with the United States—an insistence which is viewed here as shutting the door in advance on any new naval limitation agreement.

Special Interests in Far East

Unquestionably, these realists argue, Japan's present insistence on greater relative naval strength in the Far East rises from the refusal of the western powers to recognize that Japan has special interests in the Far East. Japan insists on such interests, and is apparently determined to back them up by potential force. If then, the argument follows, the United States and Britain would renounce a claim which exists after all only in theory and not in fact, Japan might be disposed to take a more conciliatory attitude on armaments.

A solution which might conceivably be considered would be a recognition by the major powers concerned of a special Japanese sphere of influence in Manchuria and North China, in return for which Japan would recognize primary British interests in South China and primary American interests in the Philippines.

Delimiting Spheres

Such a settlement, it is pointed out, would in effect merely convert the old doctrine of general equality of influence in the Far East for the three major powers concerned into a delimitation of spheres of influence in which each one would have a guaranteed supremacy. The United States would renounce a claim which it could not realize without going to war in return for a guaranteed right. It would represent a retreat for America, but a retreat from a position which now exists only in theory and which is in fact untenable.

Manifestly, no confirmation of such a program of discussion has emanated from official circles. The fact remains, however, that until recently American plans for the London Conference did not contemplate a large delegation. There was considered to be no prospect of any real settlement. The first indication that any participant was taking the conference seriously was word that a Japanese delegation of 20, a record size, was already on the water.

Women's Colleges Aided By Carnegie Corporation

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Five women's colleges were granted $575,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York at its annual meeting yesterday.

The grants, endowments from the trust of Andrew Carnegie, were as follows: Bryn Mawr College, $150,000 for endowment; Smith College, $175,000 for library development; Vassar College, $160,000 for library endowment; Scripps College, California, $40,000 for development of its educational program; Sweet Briar College, $50,000 for endowment.

Grenadine Islets Total 600

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893 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

successfully halted an Italian advance in the Radowa Hills, inflicting heavy losses, it was claimed.

Austria—Monarchist Fey Quits Heimwehr

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Even as the Archduke Otto celebrated his twenty-third birthdy in exile, the standards of Hapsburg restoration were further lowered here. Maj. Emil Fey, leading advocate of summoning Otto to the Austrian throne, resigned from his position as head of the Vienna Heimwehr, presumably upon demand of the dictatorship.

This virtually put an end for the present to Major Fey's power, whose decline began when he was ousted from the Cabinet by the pro-Italian Prince von Starhemberg. Major Fey is known as both pro-restoration and pro-Nazi. With no troops at his back, his voice loses importance in a state of affairs where weight of arms is dominant.

An illegal National Socialist organization claimed to possess 40,000 armed troops. The figure was hotly denied by police, as they arrested 73 members of the underground Germanic storm troops in widely separted parts of Austria.

Church of England—Decries Anti-Semitism

LONDON (AP)—The Church of England Assembly today adopted a resolution expressing "indignation" at the "sufferings" of the Jews in Germany.

Nanking—Japanese Envoy Meets Ruler

NANKING—Japan's Ambassador Ariyoshi met with China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and informed the Associated Press thereafter:

"General Chiang has given me his solemn assurance that Japan has no cause for apprehension regarding North China." This was interpreted to mean that mobilized Chinese troops will not provoke a battle with Japanese forces now massing on the Manchoukuan border.

The Japanese military was reported irritated at the delay in organizing the North China autonomy movement. They held that China is playing for time so as to cement a union with South China, and make ready to resist with arms. It was believed, however, that more moderate elements in Tokyo are concerned with averting an outbreak of war which is held not impossible now that General Chiang has staged a reconciliation with South China.

Tokyo — It was denied by the Foreign and War Offices that Japan was responsible for the North China autonomy movement. Statements to foreign powers are being prepared, justifying the Japanese position.

Peace move irks military: Page 1.

Royalty—Edward of Kent Christened

LONDON (AP)—The first-born son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, seventh in line of succession to the throne, was christened Prince Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick of Kent in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

Members of the Royal Family, including the grandparents, King George and Queen Mary, looked on as church dignitaries, using River of Jordan water, dipped from a historic golden font, baptized the infant, born Oct. 9, and officially proclaimed his name.

Although in keeping with royal custom the baby was christened with several names, he will be known in everyday usage as "His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Kent."

New Cardinals—No Americans on Vatican List

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius selected 20 new cardinals to be elevated at a secret consistory, Dec. 16. No Americans appeared on the official list, given out by the Vatican.

Spy Charges—German Arrested in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The espionage duel between Britain and Germany was continued by the arrest of the German Dr. Hermann Gortz under the Official Secrets Act. The trial, not yet completed, was kept secret. Dr. Gortz is said by the London press to have frequented aviation fields.

This arrest brings the total of espionage retaliations up to two for each side. Large headlines and sensational stories built up the incident in the newspapers here.

Sanctions—Italy Sets Up Gold Monopoly

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini established a gold monopoly and laid the groundwork for possible future requisition of private holdings. This decree followed approval of his Ethiopian conquest and resistance to sanctions by the Grand Council, Fascism's highest authority.

The National Institute for Foreign Exchange, with the aid of the Finance Ministry and the Supreme Finance Commission, is given full control over domestic and foreign gold transactions.

Il Duce authorized the Minister of Finance to inquire into the past sales of gold. Licensing was established for imports and every vendor of gold in any form is required to keep a complete record of every transaction. Vendors also are required to list their present gold holdings.

State Planning Council For New York Is Named

By a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20—A long-range planning council to further land utilization in New York State began to function here Nov. 18 with the appointment by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of the five-member body authorized by the last legislature to put the State's program on a permanent basis.

Dr. A. R. Mann, provost of Cornell University, who was chairman of the temporary council, heads the new body, which starts with a $40,000 appropriation on a plan to expand the "public domain" three times its present $3,000,000-acre extent, beginning with the retirement of 4,500,000 acres of submarginal land from private ownership to the state for reforestation, wild life protection and public recreation.

Serving with Dr. Mann are Charles L. Raper of Syracuse University; Miss Dorothy Straus, lawyer; Dr. Thomas Parran Jr., New York State commissioner of health, and Gilmore D. Clarke, landscape architect, with Robert Whiten, director.

New Philadelphia Group To Study Probem Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20—Study of school records to find what children are inclined to develop criminal tendencies, so as to correct these tendencies before the youngsters get into trouble, is the object of the new Society for the Study of Social and Criminal Delinquency, just formed here.

Dr. D. J. McCarthy, probation and medical director of the Municipal Court, has organized the society with a view to co-ordinating the work of that court with the Board of Education, the Crime Prevention Association, the Criminal Justice Association, and other groups. He hopes to be able to correct conditions such as unpleasant home environment, improper associates and physical or mental defects, which may place a child on the borderline of delinquency while still in school.

Everest Climb Planned

Another effort to climb Mt. Everest will be made by British explorers in 1936.

Club Advocates Board to Manage Ship Subsidies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Resolutions recommending that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be authorized to make loans to American ship owners operating vessels in domestic and foreign trade, and that Government shipping subsidies be administered by an agency independent of any executive department, are being transcribed for dispatch to Washington after their adoption by the Propeller Club of the United States at a three-day convention held in conjunction with the American Merchant Marine Conference, which closed at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night.

Loans to ship owners should be made upon the same terms as those under which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to lend to railroads and other industries, the Propeller Club holds.

Keeping Rates Steady

It also favors amending the Shipping Act of 1916 to permit the proper governmental agency to approve conference agreements which would allow "reasonable concessions" for exclusive patronage, with a view to preventing "rate demoralization and rate wars."

Returns from a questionnaire sent out by the conference, held to represent a wide cross-section of public opinion, were unanimous in voicing the view that the United States needs an adequate merchant marine for its national defense and for the development of its foreign commerce, and that it should be privately owned and operated.

These replies, which came from 30 states and one foreign country, were, with one exception, unanimous that the merchant marine should be subsidized by the Government. The one exception modified their objection by indicating that they would favor a subsidy unless some better method was developed.

Federal Ownership Opposed

With two exceptions, all were of the opinion that government ownership of shipping would not be effective in developing and maintaining United States foreign trade. Most of the replies indicated a belief that an operating subsidy which just equaled the difference between present operating cost and the operating cost of competitors would not place American shipping lines on an equality with their competitors.

The conference voted to recommend the setting up of a federal agency empowered to function independently of existing departments as an administrative body of shipping legislation enacted by Congress. This body should be composed of not less than three men, appointed on the basis of their qualities of character and knowledge of shipping problems. Disapproval of regulation of the industry by the Interstate Commerce Commission was expressed.

Guffey Coal Act Called Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20 — The Guffey-Snyder Act for regulation of the bituminous coal industry of the nation does not go far enough to provide a thorough remedy for over-capacity and unrestricted expansion of production, according to a study by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh, which will be published soon.

This pronouncement comes at a time when producers of two thirds of the soft coal mined in the country have just signed up with the Guffey control scheme. In Western Pennsylvania alone 566 operators, who produce 25,000,000 tons a year, are now co-operating under the law. This district last year produced 33,000,000 tons of coal.

The monograph, prepared by Wilbert G. Fritz and Theodore A. Veenstra, declares there should be national control of mine capacity, reduction of waste, regulation of wage competition and competing sources of energy and adjustment of freight rates. It holds that the Guffey Act, while encouraging collective bargaining, leaves it largely to the attitude and strength of the national miners' union to determine the extent to which wage differentials of the various coal mining districts are to be reduced.

Slowing Down in London

© Fox

"Halt" Means Just What It Says

Motorists Obey Warning in Safety Campaign

When the British Minister for Transport, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, decided upon a campaign to make streets and highways safer, he considered many devices and one he adopted was this sign "Major Road Ahead." When a motorist sees this notice he must pull up to a standstill, even if a policeman is waving him on. Other points on the safety program are pedestrian crossings, railed pavements and a speed limit in towns.

Play Center Festival Billed For Philadelphia Young Folks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 — A "Festival of Play," will be presented by the Department of Public Welfare on the night of Jan. 17, 1936, in Convention Hall. The activities carried on every day in the 38 free playgrounds of the system will be represented.

The dancers, tumblers, marchers, model airplane demonstrators and game participants will number about 3000, which is 1000 more than were featured in the pageant, "The Romance of a People," staged here two years ago.

The instruction is free, and the festival is free to the public.

"As there is no municipal appropriation to defray expenses necessary in the presentation of such a large demonstration of play," says Director Clinton Rogers Woodruff of the Department of Welfare, "the personnel of the bureau responsible for the festival would have been greatly handicapped if outside assistance had not been given.

Catching Up With Europe

"Original work on the part of the teachers charged with the production of various numbers will insure a program of novelties of dramatic value. In my opinion it is one event comparable to the demonstrations which we see so frequently illustrated in the picture papers, of what is being done abroad. We ought to give a great deal more attention to what is being done here at our own doors."

The 3000 participants in the festival will be drawn from 19 recreation centers in which indoor winter activities are scheduled, Mr. Woodruff explained.

Dances and Drills

The opening spectacle will be a grand march in which the complete cast will join. A pledge of allegiance to the flag will follow. Then will come a country dance, a peasant dance, tumbling, pyramid building, a ballet, games for small children, and a demonstration of model airplanes.

One of the main spectacles will be the ballet, which is to be danced by 224 young girls, costumed in varying shades of pink.

The only groups that will not be in special costume are the small children in the game demonstrations. In these, the girls will be led in song plays and the boys in competitive games.

Federal Officers Find 'Biggest Still' in Swamp

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Great Dismal Swamp, traditional hiding place of runaway slaves, recently yielded to officers of the law what one of them described as "the biggest and most complete still I have ever seen." The outfit was located in upper Camden County, North Carolina, and had a capacity of 1000 gallons of liquor a day.

According to information gathered by federal officers, the still was a sort of co-operative affair, whose owners worked it on three shifts, employing about 25 persons. It was such an enormous outfit that the operators had to build a tram road to it. The raiding party seized 285 gallons of liquor and 26,800 gallons of "mash." The still was located in territory where liquor sales are legal.

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If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy.* Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

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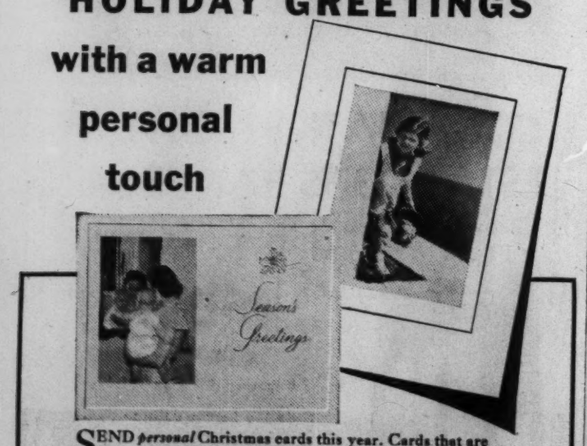

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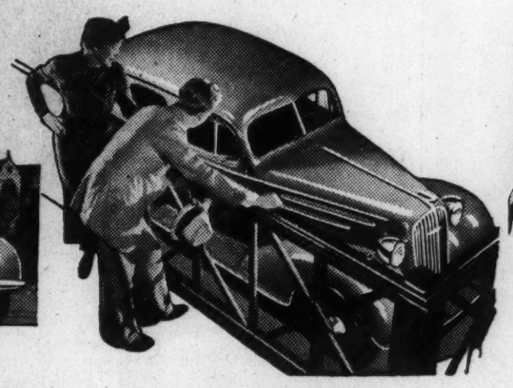

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Mussolini Moves To Stop Hoarding Of Gold by Edict

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini declared a monopoly on all of Italy's gold last night as the nation stood firm on a program of no compromise with countries applying sanctions.

Il Duce authorized the National Institute for Foreign Exchange—with the co-operation of the Ministry of Finance and the Supreme Finance Commission—to control all gold transactions of Italians at home and abroad.

Italians will not be allowed to sell gold without first offering it to the government monopoly, which agrees to return "in not more than one year" the same amount of gold of the same fineness.

The Government offered 5 per cent interest on gold turned over to the monopoly.

Careful Check

All sellers of gold must declare all their holdings, and must record every transaction. Importation of gold will be licensed. The Ministry of Finance was authorized to investigate past sales of the metal.

The program, seen as making possible the future requisition of private gold holdings, came after Fascism's highest authority, the Grand Council, was understood to have decided on continued resistance to penalties levied against it by the League of Nations, and to have planned further moves in the Ethiopian invasion.

An official spokesman declared the United States will not receive special consideration if it adopts further restrictive measures as part of its neutrality program.

Undetermined

Asserting he could not say what specific measures Italy would take if the American Government embargoed oil and other commodities, exportation of which is not now restricted, this spokesman declared that Italy would decide on any counter measures as the occasion arises.

At the same time, he made it clear there would be no exception to Italy's announced program of "an eye for an eye."

Fascists began developing a boycott of sanctionist countries, as the sanctions sector of Il Duce's corporative state system began to function.

A boycott of goods from those countries was voted by 130,000 grocers in 94 provincial syndicates.

Meetings with similar programs were being held throughout the country.

Retaliatory Measures

New decrees and regulations will be issued rapidly as each branch of business presents its plan. The oil industry was already heavily restricted, and had been notified that its reserve stocks must be kept at 70 per cent of storage capacity.

Posters were pasted on various store windows throughout Italy saying "We sell nothing from Sanctionist countries."

Slogans attacking sanctions were shown in motion-picture theaters, where speakers read the denunciation of sanctions issued by the Grand Council after its Sunday morning meeting.

Blackshirts and police at Genoa ferreted out and verbally assailed merchants who overcharged customers or hoarded merchandise.

Newspaper vendors decided not to sell papers from sanctionist nations.

Tide Turns to Freedom in Religion

Martyrdom of Tyndale Followed by Rapid Progress in England in Production of the Bible—Coverdale's Translation Was First Complete Bible Printed in English—Matthew's Bible Circulated Under Royal License

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Forty-Fifth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE years immediately following Tyndale's martyrdom were eloquent with progress in the promotion of Bible production in England. The leaven of Truth at work even during Tyndale's day brought about a great reversal in the attitude of King Henry and the Bishops toward the problem of giving the Bible to the people. It came about in this way The circulation of some 50,000 of Tyndale's version, in spite of all the opposition, opened the eyes of the King and those in charge of the spiritual welfare of the people. Furthermore, the King was no longer willing to be governed entirely by the authorities in Rome as to the forms and methods of worship. The spirit of liberation was abroad.

This growing conviction that the people would have the Bible in spite of all opposition, led to an effort to produce a translation which would be acceptable to both Clergy and Bishops, and perhaps most important of all, would be free from influence of the Church at Rome. Tyndale's words were bearing fruitage. The King's eyes were being opened.

Some time later Convocation, over which Bishop Cranmer presided, petitioned the King that an English Bible be published. The times were moving rapidly, Tyndale's work had breached the walls of ignorance and bigotry, and through this aperture rushed a tide of determination to spread the word of God to all the kingdom. Indeed, the King's eyes had now been opened!

Coverdale Chosen for Task

It was, however, too much to expect that Henry would so far reverse himself as openly to accept Tyndale's translation. Another must be prepared. Consequently, a scholar was sought equal to the undertaking of the great task. Such a man was found in the person of Myles Coverdale, scholar and religionist, as opposite to Tyndale in his mental habits as two men could be whose aims and purposes were so nearly identical.

Where Tyndale was bold, militant and aggressive in his stand for right as he saw it, Coverdale, no less devoted to his cause, was mild, quiet, modest, of retiring disposition and opposed to controversy. Where Tyndale excelled in aptness in the use of language, so necessary to a successful translator, Coverdale was a master of excellent English but less profound as a scholar; and it is said his work drew upon many translations, including Tyndale's. Furthermore, Coverdale is mentioned by Foxe as having aided Tyndale at Hamburg in the translation of the Pentateuch.

The complete English Bible in this new translation appeared in 1535. It has been said of it that while it greatly influenced subsequent translations, yet its most remarkable feature was its dedication, "Unto the most victorious Prynce, and oure most gracyous soueraigne Lorde, Kynge Henry the eyght, Kynge of Englonde and of Fraunce, lord of Irlonde &c. Defendour of the Fayth, and vnder God the chefe and suppreme heade of the Church of Englonde."

Rise of Freedom

Great changes had been wrought in a single decade, else such dedication would have cost the translator his head or a burning at the stake. Even more impressive is the fact that just one year after Tyndale's martyrdom, that is, in 1537, an edition of Coverdale's Bible bore the legend, "Set forth with the Kynges moost gracious licence."

Coverdale's work was not from original sources, but was rather a version from versions. But its importance was great, for the first edition was the first complete Bible printed in the English language; and the second was the first Bible printed in England. Among the five sources from which he drew was Luther's German version. So excellent were these forerunners of the Authorized Version that both Tyndale and Coverdale made important contributions to it. Much even of the melodious phrasing of these pioneer translators appears in the King James Bible. Also it is said that when the Prayer Book was revised in 1662, Coverdale's translation of the Psalms was accepted "as being smoother and more suitable for adaptation to music."

Example's of Coverdale's cadences are numerous. "My flesh and my heart faileth; but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion forever;" again "Cast me not away from thy presence, and take not thy Holy Spirit from me;" and this stately passage, "Thou Lord in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth, and the heavens are the work of thy hands."

Music in Common Words

These passages exhibit not only the skill and spiritual feeling of an apt translator, but they show forth "the sense of rhythm, melody, and harmony, which mark the great musician in words, and which enable him to create a solemn and stately music out of the common words of our daily speech" (Baikie: "The English Bible and Its History," p. 212).

Coverdale's translation is sometimes called the "Treacle Bible," because of its rendition of Jeremiah 8:22, "Is there no treacle in Gilead."

The breach in the wall of ignorance widened so rapidly that in the very year of Coverdale's second edition, there appeared another Bible dedicated "To the moost Noble and Gracyous Prynce, Kyng Henry the eyght" and bearing the same legend as its contemporary. This translation, although issued under the name of "Thomas Matthew," was the work of John Rogers, a close friend of Tyndale, and his literary executor.

To avoid any difficulty that might arise from Rogers's known connection with Tyndale's work, it was commonly termed "Matthew's Bible." It was in large part a reproduction of Tyndale's translation, especially the first half of the Old Testament and all the New. The latter part of the Old Testament bore a close resemblance to Coverdale's rendition, so that of original work there was very little. And because of this, friends of the martyred Tyndale found a depth of satisfaction in Cranmer's assertion that he liked it "bettar than any translation hitherto made." And he further declared that if they should wait for the Bishops to bring out a better translation, they would wait "till a day after domesday."

Martyred for Their Faith

The irony of the situation is seen in the decree of the King in 1543 "that all manner of bookes of the old and newe testament in Englishe, beinge of the craftie, false, and vntrue translacion of Tindall . . . shall be by auctoritie of this present acte clerely and vtterlie abolished, extinguished, and forbidden," while at the same time Matthew's Bible, which contained the substance of Tyndale's work, was circulated under royal license. Thus it is seen that the ecclesiastical approval of Matthew's Bible was nothing else than a huge bluff. The stone which the builders rejected had, indeed, become the headstone of the corner.

John Rogers's experience was that of many stanch supporters of the cause against Rome, for he was the first of the group of stalwarts who went to the stake at the instigation of Queen Mary, at Smithfield, in 1555. Denied the privilege of a last interview with his wife and children, Rogers went to his doom for a faith which he would not retract even though he should be burned alive. He was but one of the 300 or more who met a similar fate under what is known as the "Marian persecution." Such was but a part of the price which the people paid for the privilege of a free Bible and the rights of conscience.

Red Militarists Hail Transport Of 11,200 by Air

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP)—The quick mobility of the Soviet Army's new offensive weapon—its parachute and airplane infantry—was shown today in figures made public by War Commissar Clemence E. Voroshiloff.

He declared the Red military machine was developed to such an extent there was no doubt the Soviet Union would be able to conquer any enemy.

11,200 Move at Once

Mr. Voroshiloff said 11,200 men were transported simultaneously by air during recent army maneuvers and were safely landed with full light fighting equipment. This is more than one division in man strength, although no artillery was carried.

Three thousand members of this aerial army landed with parachutes, coming down behind the lines of a theoretical enemy. They were equipped with automatic rifles and light machine guns.

Transport planes—landing at the rate of 1000 men every 16 minutes—brought to the ground 8200 more soldiers, Mr. Voroshiloff's account said.

European Visitors Watch

Military missions of three European powers, the Commissar stated, watched the landing of 1200 parachutists and 2500 other fighting men, while 1800 more parachutists and 5700 regular troops came to the ground in another part of the front.

Mr. Voroshiloff declared the users of the parachutes were drawn solely from among volunteers, who offered themselves in such numbers that many had to be rejected.

The satisfactory performance of tanks, thousands of which the Red army possesses, was also reported. They were used successfully in traversing swamps, fording rivers and crossing bays, the Commissar stated.

New Publications Imply Gains in Motor Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19 — Reflecting increasing activity in the automobile industry, the Chilton Company, Philadelphia publishers, are launching two new automotive trade papers in addition to one which they already publish.

The Automobile Trade Journal, which has been printed since 1899, will now be devoted exclusively to the interests of passenger car dealers. Wholesalers and service station operators will find their interests dealt with more completely in individual publications, Motor World Wholesale and Motor Age.

Ellsworth Is Off On Antarctic Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

the plane forced down. Thus it has to go out equipped with skis, and a handsled, and five weeks' rations for pilot and leader. If a storm comes up, and one of the terrible winds that the antarctic is grimly noted for, the plane must be landed, and, if possible, a trench flung up to protect it before the full force of the storm strikes. . . .

And all for what? So that man may know a little bit more about a vast unknown land, only 10 per cent of which has ever been even roughly explored.

Few Others Know

Mawson knows what Ellsworth is after. Admiral Byrd knows. Scott could have told you, and smiled with the telling, that incomparable secret smile that is passed around among the few men who have dared to fix their eyes on goals it is not given most men to understand, and mark them for a life's ambition.

The plane is a giant low-winged monoplane. It has two portable wireless sets and gas for 1000 surplus miles. Ideally, what he will do will be to make the Ross Sea, radio his ship to proceed to pick him up, and sit down to wait, while his ship travels 3000 miles to pick him up and carry him back with his pilot and plane to civilization.

They say of Lincoln Ellsworth that he is one of the great planners of our time. Everything he needs to fulfill his ambition can be planned but the weather. Ellsworth is a patient man.

Fey's Resignation Aids Starhemberg

(Continued from Page 1)

eventuality, however, does not, it is thought, necessarily preclude the possibility of an ultimate "understanding" with Adolf Hitler if Il Duce gets more and more tied up in Africa and elsewhere.

Fey's Post a Sinecure

The First Danubian Shipping Company is the main transport factor for both passenger and goods traffic on the Danube. An Italian group recently obtained a controlling interest in it, thus enabling Italy to exercise a powerful influence on the economic affairs of the Danubian countries. Although the post of president of this company is considered a lucrative sinecure, it is recalled here that a former attempt by the Austrian Government to put a "dangerous" man—Anton Rintelen, who was to have succeeded the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss if the National Socialist "putsch" had succeeded—under Italian "control," by making him Austrian Minister in Rome, was hardly successful. It is wondered, therefore, how long so energetic a personality as Major Fey will be content to "keep quiet" looking after traffic on the Danube.

Rumors of Hapsburg Restoration Persist

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (AP)—Archduke Otto, of Hapsburg, became 23 years old today, with the question of whether he would wear an emperor's crown caught deeper in the tangle of Austrian politics.

Rumors of a restoration of the Hapsburgs persisted about Steenockerzeel Castle, seat of the pretender's exile.

Against the campaign of Austrian legitimists, however, appeared opposition.

Reports that Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Austrian Vice-Chancellor and virtual dictator, may aspire to the role of regent, informed sources said, have not been well received by Otto and his followers.

North China Moves Irk Tokyo Military

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Counsellor at Shanghai, and the Commercial Secretary at Hong Kong.

These authorities agree that the outcome of China's attempts to set its house in order has been by no means negligible. There is now, they find, greater security and stability than for many years past. One of the chief changes to which they draw attention concerns agriculture. The old policy of "laissez faire," they say, has been discarded and energetic attempt made to solve the problems of crop standardization, the rationalization of marketing and the organization of credit.

The report was written before China went off the silver standard. It emphasizes, however, the gravity of currency difficulties which led up to this development. "Encouragement and improvement of exports and curtailment of imports, either of foodstuffs that might be produced in China or of unnecessary luxuries," the report says, "are the roads along which salvation must eventually be sought. They are, however, long roads, and for the moment it is necessary to discover a restorative which will set the country on its legs and give strength to follow them."

Regarding the situation in Manchuria, the report dwells upon the existence of "a steadily increasing tendency towards complete economic interpedence between Japan and Manchuria, to which the artificial isolation of the latter country from China has lent impetus." This is shown in the fact that 85 per cent of all foreign investment in Manchuria is estimated to be now in Japanese hands. Japan's capital investments in Manchuria, the report adds, "are increasing to such an extent that she is irrevocably committed to economic dependence upon Manchuria, while the latter country, without Japanese support, would inevitably collapse."

Law Schools Draft Model Crime Statutes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20—When the Interstate Crime Commission meets in New York City late this month, it will have before it recommendations for legislation for further crime control from 26 leading law schools, from Harvard in the East to California in the West; from Chicago in the North to Tulane in the South, Judge Richard Hartshorne, chairman of the body, announced here yesterday. The legislation they will propose will be either reciprocal or in the form of interstate compacts, he added.

These model statutes will embody recommendations of the Interstate Crime Conference held in Trenton on Oct. 11 and 12, Judge Hartshorne said. Immediately following the Trenton conference, the executive committee named at the meeting sought and obtained the assistance of these schools in making the necessary research into the various state constitutions and in incorporating the various proposals into actual drafts. After these drafts are submitted and approved at the New York City meeting, they will be forwarded to the Council of State Governments, the central secretariat, which will urge their early enactment by the various legislatures.

Each law school was asked to focus its attention on legislation to make effective some special proposal made at the Trenton meeting for interstate action on criminal apprehension and control.

Airport Project Hires 2000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20—With 2000 PWA workers assigned to the job, the $3,000,000 project to recondition Newark Airport swung into motion today. It is expected that the number of workers on the project will later be increased to 3200.

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D	E	R	I	D	E	D
O	N	A		E	V	E
M	E				E	M
E	G	O		A	R	E
S	E	R	A	P	E	S
	D	E	L	E	D	

Soviet Rulers Set Up New Labor Hero Worship

Stakanoff movement denounced by union leaders outside Russia, as unduly prodding workers; purpose to drive for increased productivity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

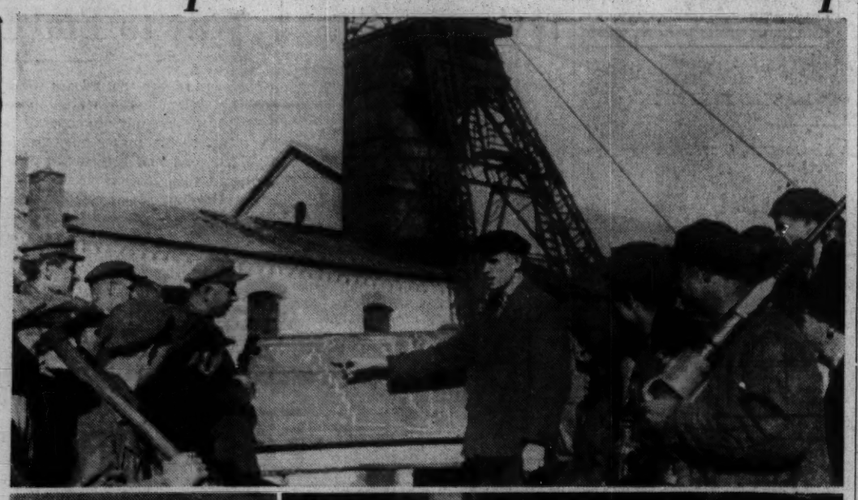
MOSCOW—During a period when events in Ethiopia have occupied the central position in newspapers outside of Russia, the Soviet press has given far more of its space to a purely domestic question — the "Stakanoff movement." For weeks this subject has occupied more than half the space in Soviet newspapers; nothing else in years has been so thoroughly reported.

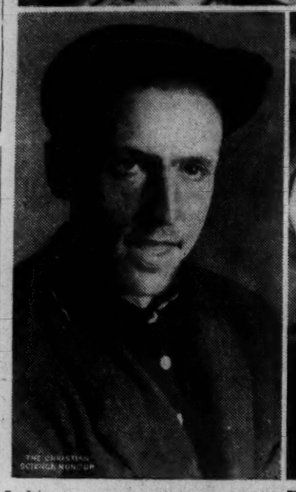
Just what is the "Stakanoff movement?" The answer to this question is still difficult even for Soviet readers; the press reports that after months of discussion many Communist officials have not properly comprehended the movement.

To Increase Production

The official definition of a "Stakanovist"—one who has enrolled in this movement—is given in the press as "a worker who devises methods by which he can increase production and can teach others to increase their production." If one is to believe the official propaganda, workers in every Soviet industry and in agriculture have suddenly discovered new methods of work which they are passing on to other workers, and thereby sharply increasing production.

Theory and practice often differ in Russia, as elsewhere, and the writer visited a textile mill near Moscow to watch Stakanovists at work. The mill is old, using Manchester machinery dated 1885, and its 1500 workers, 85 per cent of them women and girls, operate old-fashioned semiautomatic looms.





Sovfotos

Reds Speed Up Output of Workers

Above—Alexei Stakanoff, Record-Making Coal Miner, Explains His Method of Work to Fellow Coal Miners in the Donbas Region. Below (Left)—Alexei Stakanoff, Whose Name Is Attached to the New Drive to Increase Productivity of Workers. He Is Raising the Norm in the Coal-Mining Industry by "Using Technique to the Bottom," as Joseph Stalin Expressed It Admiringly at a Stakanovist Congress in Moscow the First of the Week. The Photograph to the Right Shows Dusya Vinagradova (Central Figure) With the Manager of the Weaving Department at the Nogin Textile Mill in Vighugs, Ivanovo Industrial Region, and the Foreman of the Department Examine the Looms on the Day When Dusya Began to Tend 100 Looms Instead of the One She Had Tended Previously. Now Her Name Is Attached to the Textile Workers of Russia, Who Are Called Vinagradovists

100 Per Cent Increase

This mill, at the time of our visit, had joined the Stakanoff movement only a few days before. Twelve girls had enrolled as Stakanovists and six of them already had increased their production by 100 per cent. By what "new methods" did they accomplish this surprising increase? Simply by operating four looms simultaneously instead of two, which is the "norm" in this mill.

We watched the girls working on four looms. They labored at top speed, walking rapidly, sometimes even running, from one loom to another. Their faces were strained; their bodies tense. We watched other girls still operating two looms. Their faces were placid; they found time to smile at us as we passed. So far as we could learn, there had been no change in methods; the Stakanovists simply had taken on four looms instead of two. They had increased their average daily wages from 5.60 rubles to 7.96.

Labor Shortage

The director gave us a hint of one purpose of this movement when he pointed to several idle looms. "When we have enrolled a few more Stakanovists, we can set these looms to work," he said. We asked: "Then you are short of labor?" He nodded. This mill, like many others in Russia, cannot yet offer living conditions and a wage scale sufficient to hold workers. The director frankly told us that 150 girls still live in one dormitory room—a prerevolutionary "barracks." The mill has set aside 500,000 rubles for a workers' club, but has been unable to get the materials to build it. Workers are lured away to better factories or to collective farms.

According to the official propaganda, the Stakanoff movement arose spontaneously among the workers after a coal miner named Alexei Stakanoff discovered that by a more rational use of machinery he could increase the daily output of his brigade from seven to 102 tons. Of course, this also implied a much fiercer pace of work.

Foreign Unionists Oppose

The writer asked a foreign trade union official: "What would be the attitude of your trade unions to this movement?" He replied: "Vigorous and successful opposition. The Stakanoff movement, so far as I can see, represents an intensive speeding-up, which our trade unions long ago decided was harmful to workers."

This analysis appears to be confirmed by the widespread opposition of Russian workers to the Stakanoff movement. The press has reported hundreds of attacks upon Stakanovists; several Stakanovists have been killed, many others beaten and tortured by fellow workers. The official press reports such incidents with indignation; Stakanovists are described as heroes and their assailants as "class enemies." Usually the latter are declared to be "ex-kulaks" or "sons of kulaks." In one case, an official newspaper created the phrase "agents of kulaks" to describe resisting workers, a strange phrase in a country where kulaks were "liquidated as a class" six years ago.

Opposition Suppressed

The press has raised a fierce outcry against executives who ventured to criticize the movement. Several trials have been reported which resulted in long prison sentences for executives convicted of opposing the movement. "Open opposition has been suppressed," declared one newspaper. "But overt opposition continues, and equally stern measures must be taken against it."

Thus the Kremlin drives toward its goal of increased production. Thousands of vigorous and alert workers, stimulated by this movement, are increasing the pace of work, and are praised and rewarded as a class of "superworkers." Other thousands of ordinary workers struggle and strain to qualify as Stakanovists.

But even the official press reports that some workers are asking uneasily: "When we have increased production, will they not increase our norms? Then we shall have to work harder, and shall be no better off than before." The press makes no promises that norms will not be increased; instead it declares: "Advanced workers in Russia are glad to work harder because their labor strengthens the position of their own workers' and peasants' state."

Pact With Poles Lowers Customs Walls to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 20 — The German-Polish economic agreement which was recently signed in Warsaw is considered here the most important step toward establishing normal trade relations between these neighbor states taken during the post-war period. The Free State of Danzig joined the agreement today.

This agreement for the first time establishes most-favored-nation treatment between Germany and Poland, and detailed arrangements are made for the extension of inter-state trade according to mutual needs and as conditions permit. Payments are to be made on the basis of compensation, the aim being so to balance inter-state trade that cash transactions can be eliminated. Payments will be made into a German account in Poland and a Polish account in Germany and periodically liquidated by committees appointed by their respective governments.

Long Negotiations

This new agreement, which is the result of three months' intermittent negotiations between both capitals, is planned to come into force today, and is to operate until Oct. 30, 1936, after which it will continue automatically from year to year unless notice to terminate is given by either state.

Though the present agreement is not so comprehensive as a trade treaty, nevertheless it marks a tremendous improvement in the economic relations between these states, and this may be clearly seen when it is compared with the last agreement between Germany and Poland, signed on March 7, 1934. That agreement was simply the regulation of customs differences.

Germany will now benefit from the customs reductions which Poland grants to 17 other states with which it has most-favored-nation agreements, and this country expects that its machinery and chemical industries will particularly find greater opportunities of expansion in Polish markets. Poland hopes to export more agricultural products and wood.

Credit Expected

Since the German exports to Poland will be mainly in goods which do not find a quick sale as compared with the perishable commodities which Poland intends to send to Germany, it is understood that this country will grant a credit of 10,000,000 zlotys to start off the new trade agreement smoothly.

The Free State of Danzig, which is part of the Polish customs areas, finally decided to enjoy the benefits of this new agreement. This agreement, which is described here as a satisfactory basis for a permanent economic understanding between both states, is considered another practical outcome of the good German-Polish political relations begun in the 10-year political truce signed January, 1934.

California Gold Yield Heavy

Gold production in California in 1934 totaled 719,063.92 ounces of fine gold, valued at $25,131,238.

Knox Offers Bonus Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, a possibility for the Republican presidential nomination, favors immediate payment of the veterans' bonus "on the basis of its being paid from the work relief fund and not with new taxes." "There is $3,940,000,000 not expended from the $4,800,000,000 work-relief fund and $2,000,000,000 or more in the Government's various lending agencies," he said in an interview here. "It would be more useful and intelligent to pay the obligation due the veterans than to waste this money on preposterous, silly boondoggling."

South Called Field Of Untapped History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The South was described as "a virgin field for historians," by Dr. E. Merton Coulter, of Louisiana State University, president of the Southern Historical Association, at the first annual meeting of that organization here.

Most of the misunderstanding concerning the South, according to Dr. Coulter, is due to lack of records concerning southern history. Many of the South's major figures and movements have to this day remained unhonored and unsung, he said, because of the dearth of historical material.

The object of the Southern Historical Association, he explained, is to promote interest and research in southern history.

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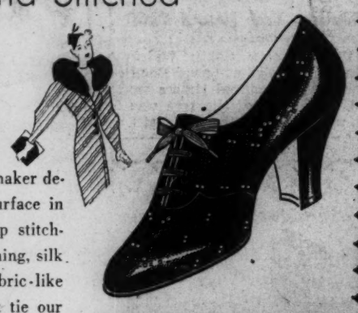

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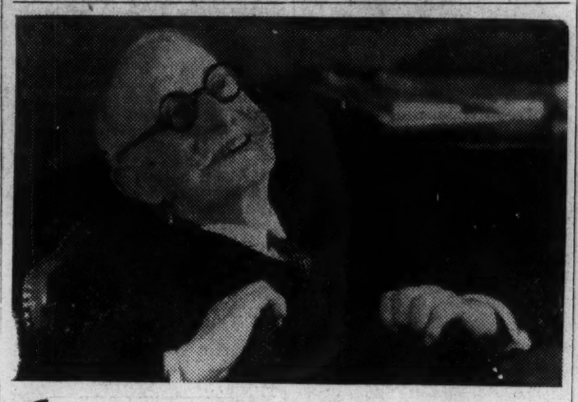

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Boston Day... Moriarty, Unicameral, Port...

(Continued from Page 1)

the equal of other airlines. A complete two-way radio system will be set up so that dispatchers may talk to planes and planes talk back to the ground.

The first installations will go forward immediately at Boston, Bangor, Maine, and Burlington, Vt., the terminals of the lines. The two lines have already been surveyed by Floyd E. Grey, former communication engineer for Eastern Air Lines, though no equipment orders have been placed.

After installation of two-way radio is completed at the terminals, intermediate field installations will be made at Concord and Manchester, N. H., White River Junction, and Montpelier-Barre, Vt., on the Vermont line and at Portland, Augusta and Waterville, Maine, on the other line.

The tri-motored Stinson planes of the Boston & Maine Airways have had receivers since 1933 which would allow them to "ride the radio beam" into East Boston airport.

Butter—Prices Slip Up Another Notch

Beef prices were up in Boston today (good roasts were 35 cents a pound and even the cheaper grades of hamburger brought 15 cents); likewise did butter prices soar (45 cents for packaged pounds and 60 cents a pound for sweet butter). There was a connection between prices of the two foods.

Last summer butter was cheap, so dairy cows were sold for meat. This fact has brought about a winter butter supply 26 per cent below last year's. Wholesalers reported today that cold-storage stocks are nearly exhausted with withdrawals continuing at the rate of half a million pounds a week above withdrawals at this time a year ago.

Observers today predicted still further increases in butter prices in coming weeks.

Pardons—Curley Sends Seven to Executive Council

Pardons for seven prisoners in state institutions were sent to the Executive Council for approval by Governor Curley today. The action was taken simultaneously with issuance of the Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation.

The Governor has chosen 15 prisoners, all of whom have served extensive portions of long sentences, to receive executive clemency for Thanksgiving and Christmas. One of those named today was a 70-year-old woman, Jessie Chapman. She was given a life sentence years ago because of a murder. She was released on parole five years ago. If the Council approves, she will now be given full pardon.

It is expected that the remaining eight prisoners will be released just before Christmas.

Governor Curley's Thanksgiving Proclamation: on this page.

Harvard Clubs—Seating For Big Game Protested

Members of Harvard's elite clubs were pretty well up in the air today. Reason: They have been stuck directly behind the goal posts in the steel stands for the coming Harvard-Yale game, instead of occupying the positions of honor on the 50-yard line usually assigned for clubs.

Just why the seats of the mighty were being denied them, nobody exactly knew. Rumors ran to the effect that the student council was the so-called Ethiopian in the woodpile. The council, which has been waging battle against excessive student drinking at football games, is said to have pointed out that most of the drinking takes place in the club sections, and that many of the students in these seats are too intoxicated to appreciate the game. So, argued the council, it is not fair to bar deserving students who do not belong to clubs from the choice seats along the 50-yard line.

Members of the clubs rushed to the offices of the Harvard Athletic Association, official doler of tickets. Did the association not realize, they stormed, that tickets in the club sections were given for the most part to old "grads" who had belonged to the clubs during their youthful years at Harvard? And how, demanded the irate clubites, did the H. A. A. expect these grads to make gifts of money to the college when they were stuck behind the goal posts for the season's most cherished game?

Apparently little moved by these and other arguments, the Athletic Association has remained inexorable, and whatever of the Harvard-Yale tussle is viewed by those occupying the club sections will be framed by the goal posts.

Shippers—Thank U. S. For Cape Cod Basin

Boston shipping men sent the United States Army engineers a "thank-you" letter for the new mooring basin near the Massachusetts Bay entrance to the Cape Cod Canal today. The basin, which is 25 feet deep, 3000 feet long and 300 feet wide, was completed in record time.

It was requested by shippers who needed some place to tie up vessels during rough water in the bay.

The letter included resolutions passed by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and was addressed to Col. John J. Kingman, district engineer for the War Department here.

Canada Pact—Protest Of Mrs. Rogers Surprises

Boston business circles were surprised to learn today that Representative Edith Nourse Rogers had lodged protest against the new Canadian trade pact with President Roosevelt. When details of the pact were announced in Boston on Monday, shippers, shoe men and others hailed it as a boon for Boston business.

The conservative New England Council withheld judgment, saying that it was yet too early to accurately appraise benefits.

In political circles it was noted that Mrs. Rogers, a Republican, timed her protest to coincide with former President Hoover's adverse comment on the new agreement. Hers was said to have been the first official protest delivered to President Roosevelt. This indicated a general Republican attack on the treaty, observers believed.

Local shippers were jubilant because the 10 per cent Canadian surcharge on goods entering Canada from ports in the United States was removed by the treaty.

Counterfeiter—Gets Two and One Half Years

Sentenced today for the possession "with intent to pass" of 966 counterfeit 10-dollar bills—almost $10,000—Gonrand Cataldo, Springfield printer, was given two years and six months in the federal penitentiary by Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal District Court. Cataldo was arrested two years ago by Federal authorities and the Springfield police. He was convicted two weeks ago.

Mentality—Judge Finds 'Much Nonsense' About It

As a result of the Millens-Faber trial of last year, local physicians specializing in mental cases were under warning today to abandon "much nonsense on mentality." The warning was issued last night by Superior Judge Abraham E. Pinanski. He spoke at a dinner meeting of state probation officers.

"It is about time the medical profession took stock and inaugurated a thorough house cleaning," he said. "The importance of psychiatry in the administration of criminal law has properly grown upon the community, but it is still true that much nonsense is being uttered and written concerning the mentality of criminals."

He referred to the recently widely publicized controversy between Dr. L. Vernon Briggs and District Attorney Edmund R. Dewing over conduct of the Millens-Faber trial. It was charged at that time that there was over zealous prosecution.

Conant—Urges Change In Public Welfare Law

While Governor Curley was taking steps at the State House this noon which will end Richard K. Conant's career as Commissioner of the State Welfare Department, Mr. Conant was appearing at a public hearing in another part of the State House urging changes in the public welfare law.

He spoke before the recess committee chosen by the last legislative session to study the present law. Mr. Conant advised that the system be rearranged so that the State would pay 25 per cent of entire welfare costs.

This would, Mr. Conant said, give the State some authority over welfare expenditures. He said that there are now 25,000 cases in the State where welfare recipients have not been residents of their cities or towns for five consecutive years, and who, therefore, are dependent for relief upon the State.

Radcliffe—Students Get Bookmaking Course

The preparation of a book from manuscript to binding is the subject of a new "course" being offered to Radcliffe students by the Radcliffe College Appointment Bureau. The course is open to a limited group of seniors and graduate students who are interested in preparing themselves as editorial assistants to authors or for work in publishing houses.

The students prepare manuscripts, read proofs, make indices, visit publishing houses and paper-making plants and hear discussions on such subjects as the author's contract with the publisher. The course is under the direction of Dr. Eleanor W. Allen, a Radcliffe graduate and member of the Massachusetts bar, who is a research worker for the Harvard Law Library.

Other special training courses at Radcliffe include photography and (during the summer) shorthand and typing.

Red Cross—Army Helps Boost Drive

The machines of war, ravages of which give the Red Cross one of its heaviest duties, were called into action late this afternoon to take part in a demonstration for the current Red Cross funds drive. The sky above Boston Common blazed with army searchlights, whose rays streaked across six planes maneuvering under the command of Maj. Clarence Hodge.

The maneuvers will be repeated at 7:45 this evening.

On Saturday, more planes will take part in the Red Cross drive by flying over the complete Metropolitan chapter. The chapter includes Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Chelsea, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Medfield, Millis, Norwood, Revere, Sharon, Watertown, Westwood and Woburn. Planes will be from the army, navy and the national guard.

Thanksgiving TREATS

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PIES—Savory old-fashioned ones of pumpkin, squash, mince and apple—baked daily, large or small.

ICE CREAM—In many delicious combinations and fancy shapes.

CAKES—Home-made and decorated to your order.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDINGS—Rich with fruit.

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An important item in our own industry viz. the making of Chauffeur Apparel is keeping step—for the New Models are now on our sales floor—Tailored here in Boston in our own workrooms—to a standard we have not departed from in twenty-five years.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES M. CURLEY, GOVERNOR

A Proclamation

1935

Thanksgiving Day, a distinctively American institution, had its origin in those trying days of the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, when the hearts, the minds and the souls of the people had attained a degree of spirituality that was ever-present in the hour of supreme trial. The courageous group of Pilgrims in that first winter at Plymouth was confronted with lack of food, with extreme cold, and with the ever-present fear of attack from wild animals and with the dread of the unknown that lurked in the forest surrounding the settlement. After their first harvest, they gave expression of their faith in Almighty God and to Him gave thanks for the abundance of the harvest and for the safe ending of the trying journey across the ocean. They were grateful, too, for the privilege of worshiping Almighty God in conformity with their own belief.

This first Thanksgiving Day may well serve as an inspiration to present-day America, since the most needy in the land today enjoys the fruits of his labor in larger measure than was the lot of these early settlers. They have given an enduring lesson of the value of faith, fortitude, and fidelity. If we in America were today animated by these same sublime qualities, obstacles which we consider insurmountable would speedily disappear.

Faith was the cornerstone upon which was built the Massachusetts Bay Colony, love of neighbor the cement which bound this structure together, and love of neighbor should be the basis for the reconstruction today of the economic structure of America. If we accepted fully that divine commandment a new day would dawn in the life of the American people, a day of general thanksgiving, a day of happiness in every home. Such a Thanksgiving Day is possible if the people of the nation are animated by the same abiding faith in Almighty God and in their fellowman that actuated the founders of our nation. If we are animated by that faith there must come a recognition of our obligations to our fellowman and his right to employ the talents with which God has endowed him and in return for his labor a recompense that will permit him to maintain his dependents in conformity with the best American standard.

The task confronting the founders of the Colony was most exacting and the task confronting us today is equally exacting. I have an abiding faith in the courage and ability of the American people to solve their problems, and I can visualize through an equitable solution the supreme happiness that would on Thanksgiving Day reign in every heart and in every home in the land. God grant that it may be realized.

By this proclamation in accordance with the Law of the Commonwealth and with the authority of the Honorable Council I declare and set apart Thursday, November Twenty-eight of this year, 1935, a day of

Thanksgiving and Prayer

that every individual in the Commonwealth may invoke the Divine Guidance and Blessing in his customary place of worship. Let us trust that the answer to our prayers will bring about the adoption of a program through which prosperity may replace poverty, happiness may replace misery, and that a brighter and better day may be the lot of every American upon each succeeding Thanksgiving Day.

GIVEN, at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

JAMES M. CURLEY

By His Excellency the Governor,

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Scottish League Seeks to Lessen Farm Hardships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scot.—Crofters or small holders, of the Scottish Highlands have formed the Highland League to save their means of livelihood.

These crofters settled on the land through the paternal services of the Scottish Board of Agriculture during the immediate post-war years. Many ex-servicemen, looking round for new occupations, listened to the encouraging back-to-the-land cry.

The Department of Agriculture purchased land freely throughout Scotland, divided it into suitable lots or small-holdings, and allocated it, along with live stock and buildings, to waiting applicants at the values then prevailing. A year or two saw prices of most agricultural produce fall steeply, while rent, interest and running expenses generally, remained the same.

Some Concessions Made

Soon most of the settlers in the Highlands were in debt to the Board of Agriculture through failure to meet the annual charges to which they were pledged. The board, admitting the hardships of their case, made some concessions of a temporary nature, but it is now found that these concessions are inadequate to meet the financial needs of the settlers who claim that the department must take its share of responsibility and loss through the fall in prices of produce and cattle.

The crofters in the Highlands claim also that the land, in its present condition, is incapable of yielding the returns demanded of it and call on the board to come to their assistance. At a meeting held in Inverness it was decided that the Highland League should aim to obtain immediate improvement in their position through the demands put forward in a petition to the Secretary for Scotland by nearly 700 small holders in the four northern counties, and to expound a comprehensive policy for land settlement and development of Highland fisheries.

Sad Conditions Pictured

This petition pleads that "nothing is more distressing than to see in all districts good men sinking into difficulties, laboring for less than nothing, becoming discouraged, many heartily wishing they had never been settled on the land for which they once clamored and to which their deepest instincts and sentiments still bind them, their debts piling up, credit being refused them, their families suffering, their stock failing, their young people forced to join the masses in the cities."

It is to prevent widespread failure among the small crofters and a consequent exodus from the Highlands that the Highland League is striving.

Conference to Study Civic Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20—A discussion of municipal recreational facilities and the development of civic education will have an important part in the National Municipal League's annual conference on government which meets here Monday and Tuesday.

Henry Bentley of Cincinnati, former chairman of the city charter committee of that city, will preside at the discussion on civic education. Mr. Bentley was one of the promoters of the "Birdless Ballot League" which helped wipe party symbols from Cincinnati ballots and substitute the widely-discussed proportional representation system of elections.

Youth's place in politics will be discussed by J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, and by Viola Ilma, editor of the Voice of Youth magazine.

Other speakers to appear at the conference are: Arthur Barnhart of the Chicago United Citizens' Council; Bernard Gladieux, executive secretary of the Toledo, Ohio, City Manager League; Dr. Dorothy Shaffter of Vassar College; Arthur S. Fleming, School of Public Affairs, Washington, D. C.; James S. Stephens, superintendent of recreation in Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. Luther Gulick, director of the Institute of Public Administration, Chicago; and Richard S. Childs, president of the City Club of New York.

Bayfront Projects In San Diego Take Citizens From Dole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The New Deal's drive to end the dole by Dec. 1 was felt here when more than 2000 men went to work on three WPA harbor projects involving an expenditure of $1,850,000.

Eighteen hundred men were assigned to preliminary work on Lindbergh Field, a $697,000 project to enlarge the municipal airport by 105 acres. Later, more than 2000 will be at work on dredging projects, after bids are called for and contracts are let.

Several hundred were put to work on the Battery Park project, costing $305,000, and involving the reclamation of land along the bayfront.

Other men were assigned to jobs in the third harbor development project, which calls for the expenditure of $848,000 to prepare a mooring basin for three groups of cruisers and three nests of destroyers, and to construct a couple of piers.

Windjammer Finds Crew and Cargo, Now All Skipper Wants Is a Breeze

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Edna Hoyt "hung out her washing" yesterday as she tugged at her anchor chain, and the whole waterfront buzzed with rumors the big five-master was about to put to sea.

But her veteran captain, Robert Rickson, squinted at the drooping flag on the height-of-land at Fort Williams and shook his head.

"There's no use of me towing out past Portland Head yet awhile," he said. "See that flag? There isn't breeze enough to stir it, let alone shove this vessel offshore."

The big schooner, last of the five-masted sailing ships, has been awaiting a favorable wind to set sail for Barbados since she loaded a cargo of barrel shooks last week and finally found a crew.

Sunday and Monday there was too much wind, as the northeast gale roared down the coast.

Selling by Jews In Germany Cuts Business Values

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The panic selling by Jews who have abandoned hope of ever again being able to conduct their business in a normal way continues here, as is evidenced by the surprising number of enterprises offered for sale in the daily newspapers.

The extra-legal encroachments which have been made upon them during the past few months and the fear that the new laws passed at Nuremberg on Sept. 17, when worked out in detail, will legalize these conditions have driven many Jews despairingly to offer their properties practically for a song.

Sold at Low Percentage

It is no secret that where the selling proprietors obtain 30 or even 25 per cent of the estimated value of businesses or property they consider themselves fortunate. Some of them have had to be content with 10 per cent or even less.

The low prices offered are justified by one paper on the grounds that "Aryan businessmen generally speaking are neither able nor willing to work with the methods with which non-Aryans previously have been successful."

It should not be overlooked that even these small percentage receipts cannot be taken abroad by a Jew. He must forfeit 80 per cent to the state if he wishes to seek a new livelihood abroad, so that there is little hope of his being able to emigrate, especially if he has a family.

Definite Dates Set

In some branches of business, Jews were told months ago that they had to evacuate them by definite dates. Oct. 1, for example, was the date fixed for Jewish dealers in art, antiques, and books, so it was not surprising that publishing houses, lending libraries, and art treasures were among the offers advertised a few weeks ago. Other offers for sale have included clothing and shoe factories, houses, land, and wholesale food supply stores.

Jewish business owners have for some time past been seeking to transfer or sell their businesses to foreign firms, especially to American and English interests. Certain American firms, it is reported, have through their local representatives bought up German firms engaged here in a similar kind of production. But foreign firms represented here have benefited little as compared with the profits which German firms have made by purchasing under these abnormal conditions.

To handle liquidation in small retail trade businesses hitherto owned by Jews, the German Labor Front (successor to the former German trade unions) is reported to have established an advisory office. Jewish retailers have received pointed letters advising them to sell out, together with advice that the advisory office can supply a list of prospective buyers.

Meanwhile the administrative details of the Nuremberg anti-Jewish laws are still under consideration by the Ministry of Justice.

It is maintained in certain quarters that difficulties have arisen, particularly with regard to future action regarding so-called "half" or "quarter" Jews, that is, those only one of whose parents or grandparents are non-Aryan, as well as concerning the future property rights of German Jews.

Ban on Block Booking Called Way to End Film Trade Evils

Abolition of the compulsory block booking system under which independent motion picture operators are forced to sign up for huge blocks of films, good and bad, would tend to clean up the motion picture market and reduce prices, according to United States Representative Samuel B. Pettengill of Indiana, sponsor of the block booking abolition bill.

Representative Pettengill spoke before the meeting held yesterday at the Twentieth Century Club under the auspices of Massachusetts Civic League and the Boston Chapter of the Motion Picture Research Council.

Evils of System

Passage of his bill, the Representative said, would abolish the monopoly the producers maintain over the industry. He charged that the "producers want to blindfold the exhibitors and the public and force them to underwrite their hazards of business." He pointed out that they avoid the hazards by getting rid of unworthy pictures under the block booking system.

Abolition of monopolistic practices, he said, would result in lowering of prices to the exhibitors, rather than raise them, as producers contend.

Representative Pettengill charged that enemies of the block booking legislation are attempting to confuse the public on the issue. These enemies, he said, first claim there is no such thing as block booking, then admit that block booking does exist and that it ought to continue inasmuch as the exhibitors are too ignorant to obtain the good pictures when they come along.

Benefits Claimed

At the same time, Representative Pettengill declared that if block booking was eliminated, many of the bad pictures now forced upon the public by producers would be eliminated. Exhibitors would be able to select the pictures they want just as a reader selects a book in a bookshop.

But, the Representative added, his bill does not force the exhibitor to buy one picture at a time. He may sign up for a block, if he wishes, but will not be forced to do so by the producer.

John W. McCormack supported the abolition of block booking as "the sound way to try to control the abuses and to try to break up the monopoly that exists."

Rep. Richard M. Russell of Massachusetts and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, were also present.

Scouts Foes' Argument

Representative Pettengill refuted the producers' argument that the block booking bill will bring schools and churches into competition with exhibitors.

He added that "we in America ought to be able to see the good films that we want to see. In other words as long as the practice of block booking prevails and exhibitors sign up for a year, the exhibitor is not able to give to his constituents the pictures, produced by other producers, that the public wants to see."

The Representative warned against insertion of a federal censorship provision in his measure.

Oregon Union Official Gets 20-Year Sentence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A sentence of 20 years in the State penitentiary was imposed in Circuit Court in Multnomah County upon John Gillis, secretary of the Woodsawyers' Union, found guilty by unanimous verdict of the jury of hiring two men to shoot a nonunion woodsawyer.

The gunmen, Willis Billingham and Curt Billingham, previously convicted, were sentenced to 20 years each. The shooting was an episode in a controversy between union and nonunion woodsawyers in progress last August when a number of nonunion men were beaten and their saws damaged.

Walnut Tree Netted £360

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A walnut tree felled at Lower Boonjee, Queensland, produced timber worth £360. The girth of the tree was 20 feet with a bole 70 feet in length.

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NOW *when necklines are calling for necklaces—when there's a trend toward more formal, more lavish beauty in clothes—when wise folks are remembering Christmas . . .*

A SALE

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Jade varied as sky and water—translucent, sage green, leaf green, apple green—and the glory of emerald color jade—called by the chinese "Kingfisher Plume." Jadeite, finer, clearer, more highly polished stones, from Upper Burma, from the juncture of the Chadwin and Uru rivers. Nephrite from East Turkestan, Siberia. Come in Monday, if only to see them.

Jade, two strand, with 14 karat gold beads ..... OUR SALE PRICE $55
Jade chokers, 16 apple green ones, gold clasps ..... OUR SALE PRICE $4.95
Jade, leaf green with Chinese enamel beads ..... OUR SALE PRICE $22.50
Jade, Styrian green with carved plaque clasp ..... OUR SALE PRICE $40
Jade, carved beads, with Etruscan gold ..... OUR SALE PRICE $75
Jade string in deep green, 3-diamond clasp ..... OUR SALE PRICE $195
Jade, small graduated string, deep green, with diamond clasp OUR SALE PRICE $400
Jade, emerald color, with platinum and 15-diamond clasp ... OUR SALE PRICE $675

FILENE'S—STREET FLOOR JEWELRY

Moderate Drinker Is Indicted As Dangerous Motorcar Driver

That the most dangerous motorcar operator is the person who has taken "just one or two" drinks, and who would not ordinarily be classed as a "drunken driver," was a paramount conclusion reached in a study made public here today by the Scientific Temperance Federation.

In the autumn number of its Temperance Journal, the federation sought to refute the claim that moderate drinking does not constitute "drinking" in its more popular sense.

Documentary evidence included that from leaders in the medical profession, chemists, life insurance companies, boards of health, the Tenth International Conference Against Alcoholism in Budapest, and from the British National Institute for Medical Research.

Bring Into Open

This material was organized to bring into the open again the question of whether or not moderate drinking affects a person in equally as injurious a manner as immoderate consumption of alcohol.

The study, written by Emma L. Transeau, Temperance Federation's research secretary, drew upon the federation's 29 years' experience in opposition to "drink" in any form.

In discussion of the "drinking driver" problem Dr. Herman A. Heise of Milwaukee was quoted. He conducted a test of the actual ability of persons to drive a car who received as little as one and two thirds ounces of alcohol. He stated that "all subjects admitted disorientation . . . reaction times were somewhat increased and all subjects displayed a lack of appreciation of changes in judgment and motor control."

What Is Moderation

But the problem of just what constitutes moderation and by what standard, "one may know when he is taking alcohol moderately" took up the major portion of the 10-page study.

Though no standard of moderation can be set for the individual, the article asserted that "the drinker is not a good judge of the limits of strict sobriety."

Dr. August Forel was reported in the American Journal of Insanity as far back as 1898 as saying "Doses of one quarter to one half ounces of alcohol are sufficient to paralyze, retard or disturb all the mental functions.

Veil of Illusion

"At the same time a slight veil of illusion spreads over reality . . . Hence whenever alcohol promotes sociability and loosens the tongue, it is the consequence of cerebral intoxication. Whenever the dose is too weak to produce this effect, it also fails to have the desired effect."

Then chemists were cited to show that alcohol is equally as pernicious as a drug. Dr. H. G. Sherman, writing in the Temperance Journal in 1931, said, on the topic of narcotic drugs, to which classification alcohol belongs: "Practicaly no one who experiments with the taking of narcotic escapes the necessity for increasing the dose in order to get the same physical and mental gratification."

Thus it was maintained that moderate drinking leads to immoderate drinking if not quickly checked.

Temporary Change

"A point of great importance," as stated by the British Alcohol Investigation Committee," is that without signs of intoxication in the full ordinary or in the legal sense of the term, the bearing and individual attitude of mind suffer temporary change as an effect of the drug, and those in contact with the person so affected have for the time being to deal with an altered individual whose mind lacks temporarily its normal factor of judgment and conspicuous elements of its self-control."

That the question of moderate drinking has been long discussed was shown in reference to an article in Outlook 20 years ago when careful attention was given to the meaning of the term "moderate drinking." The study then made was based upon the records of 2,000,000 life insurance policy holders.

The records showed that the lighter class of moderate drinker attained an average of four more years of age than the moderates who drink more.

With Abstainers

But the temperance journal points out "this was not a comparison of moderate drinkers with abstainers."

That comparison was made by quoting from a paper by Arthur Hunter, actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Hunter said, "The experience of seven American life insurance companies has proved that abstainers have from 10 to 30 per cent lower mortality than non-abstainers." He asserted that these figures corroborate similar British data.

Employers who give preference to non-drinking employees were seen as justified in the study. "Stepping out of line" for "relaxation" was scored as detrimental to the next day's work at the office.

Concluding Case

In concluding the case against moderate drinking, the federation study quoted from the remarks of Dr. Phillip Stein, before the Tenth International Congress Against Alcoholism, in Budapest.

"It is the daily moderate use which dulls and stupefies," he declared, "and it is not simply the saloon, but the family table with its wine and beer, which robs the great multitude of that fine sensitiveness for moral worth and moral obligations."

And Frank D. Slutz of Chicago Teachers College wrote in the Union Signal, June, 1934, "that only the person who is bored by life or by his own company, or who has not found real stimulating healthful ways of being happy, is tempted to escape by way of a little alcohol."

Sociological Cost

Previously in examining and estimating the cost of drinking, to even the moderate drinker, the sociological cost of the consumption of liquor has sometimes been overlooked.

The writer of the temperance federation article summed that cost up as "a loss of higher values—in mental achievements, in business and social relations, and in helping to solve some of the urgent problems of today."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair and moderately cold; lowest temperatures near freezing; moderate southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder tonight.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, except light rain in the extreme east portion tonight; slightly colder tonight and in the east portion Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight, increasing cloudiness, possibly light rain in the afternoon in the north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly winds shifting to westerly by tonight, and mostly overcast weather tonight; light rain near Eastport, Thursday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	46	Minneapolis	24	34
Bermuda	64	72	New Orleans	42	62
Chicago	32	44	New York	50	52
Denver	48	54	Norfolk	52	62
Helena	38	44	Philadelphia	48	52
Jacksonville	62	74	St. Louis	32	52
Kansas City	34	42	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	46	54
Miami	72	76			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 20.
B—Maximum, Nov. 19.

High tides at Boston: Wednesday, 7:04 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet. Thursday, 7:29 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

OLD HOMESTEAD MUSICAL CLOCK
WBZ 8:15 A.M.

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Co-operative Sale Of Christmas Trees Planned by Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH STRATFORD, N. H., Nov. 20—A farmer's co-operative to market pulpwood and Christmas trees was planned here today at a gathering of Coos County woodland owners and state farm experts.

If established, the new organization is expected to market from 10,000 to 15,000 cords of pulpwood and 10 to 15 carloads of Christmas trees each year. It would be controlled by farmers, administered by farm officers and managed by some individual selected by farm officers for this job.

According to plans discussed today, farmers would not invest any money, as the association is planned as a non-capital venture. But federal financial support is anticipated, the loans to be secured by forest products.

The meeting was attended by George M. Putnam, New Hampshire Farm Bureau president, J. C. Kendall, director of the state extension service, and K. E. Pohlmann of New Haven, Conn., from the regional office of the Federal Resettlement Administration.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Paying Old Debts

Governor Curley's announcement that he might appoint City Councilor Thomas Green of Charlestown to the post of Civil Service Commissioner, now held by James M. Hurley, has raised a question as to what Green did to deserve the appointment.

That service was one considered big in politics. Green backed Curley in the face of great opposition right after Curley had suffered one of the major defeats of his career.

At the Democratic pre-primary convention in Worcester in June, 1934, Curley was severely rebuffed by the Ely-Walsh faction, then the Democratic headliners of the State, who indicated that their choice for the Democratic nominee for Governor was Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole. It was freely predicted at that time that Curley had reached the end of his political trail.

A few days after the convention, during the June 17 parade in Charlestown commemorating Bunker Hill Day, when it is the custom for the councilman from the district to ride beside the Mayor of Boston, Councilor Green chose to ride beside Curley instead of beside Mayor Mansfield. He took pains, however, to indicate that this should be interpreted, not as a rebuff to Mansfield, but as an indication of his wholehearted support and faith in the political future of Curley.

Persons who viewed the parade said that it was a great triumph for Curley; he was cheered wildly the entire length of the procession. This was considered by many to be the start of the Curley upswing, which culminated in his election to the State's highest post.

That Governor Curley should feel grateful for this helping hand is natural, and with a good turn in politics always demanding a reward, there will be little surprise if Green is given the position.

* * *

Another Candidate

The official announcement of former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols's candidacy for Mayor of Boston is expected at the dinner to be tendered him by friends on Nov. 26 at the Municipal Building, on Broadway, South Boston.

For the last six months Mr. Nichols has been telling newspaper men and friends of his intention to run in the fall of 1937, but there has been no official announcement as yet.

* * *

Boston Debts in 1821

A large municipal debt is no new problem for the City of Boston. Even in the good old days when municipal finances were supposed to be on a pay-as-you-go basis Boston borrowed heavily for building purposes. The current issue of the City Record shows that in 1821 Boston, with a population of 45,000, had a public debt of $100,000, or approximately $22 per capita. This is probably roughly comparable with Boston's present per capita debt, when the purchasing power of the dollar in 1821 as against today is considered. All of the 1821 debt was incurred for the erection of new buildings.

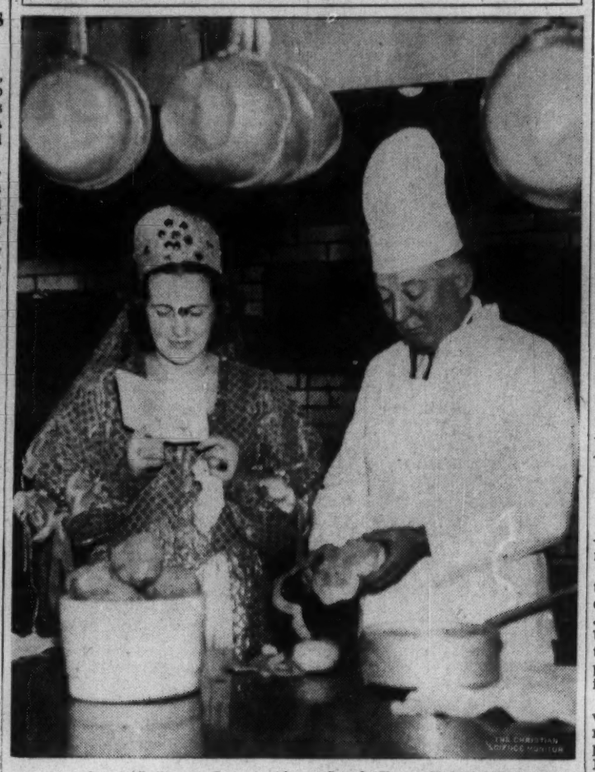
J. G. H.

Rector Who Went to Sea Recalled to Pulpit

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Rev. George G. Guinness, who gave up the pulpit in June to return to the sea, has been recalled as rector of St. James' Church in West Hartford. A meeting in the church last night voted his return, 48 to 25. The vote precipitated resignations on the part of nine vestrymen.

He resigned after members of the vestry made it plain that if he didn't they would. The rector sailed for California as an officer of the Steel Trader of the Isthmian Line, whose ships he commanded for seven years.

A Governor, a Queen and a Potato



Gov. Louis J. Brann Learns About Spuds From Valeska Ward

Maine, whose Aroostook County is the Number One potato producing section in the country, has given a good deal of thought lately to ideas for sprucing up its spuds. Latest device for luring customers is a small booklet devoted exclusively to preparing the potato. Above, Maine's Governor Brann is seen peeling a potato preparatory to cooking one of the new dishes while Miss Valeska Ward, Maine's potato queen, reads the recipe.

Democrats Win Again In Wallingford, Conn.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Democrats won their seventh successive victory in the biennial election yesterday in this borough, retaining control of every office.

Dennis J. Hennessey received 2038 votes for warden, to 1874 for Bernard Lindauer, Republican, and 107 for Martin Plunkett, Socialist.

Trade Treaty Found Disadvantageous To New England Shoes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, said the boot and shoe industry in New England gained nothing "to cheer about" in the Canadian trade agreement.

Canada's tariff barriers against boots and shoes were reduced sharply under the agreement.

Mrs. Rogers said the agreement left the United States industry in competition with Japan and Czechoslovakia in the sale of shoes to Canada, under provisions of the most-favored-nation clause.

Boots and shoes, pegged or wire fastened, received a reduced tariff from 35 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem; boots, shoes and slippers, of any kind of material, from 40 per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem.

Rubber boot tariffs were reduced from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent.

Bridgeport Police Praised by G-Man

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—This city's police have learned the respect the G-men have for them.

Rhea Whitely, agent in charge of the New York office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, told the Men's Club of the United Congregational Church here that the Bridgeport officers accomplished a "wonderful piece of work" in the capture of Frank Palka.

Palka, a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., was arrested there recently in connection with the slaying of two policemen during a radio theft in Bridgeport. He is under indictment on two charges of first degree murder.

Mr. Whitely said he spoke on behalf of J. Edgar Hoover, national head of the Bureau of Investigation.

Church Group Opposes Gaming to Raise Funds

BARRINGTON, R. I., Nov. 20 (AP)—A resolution opposing "bingo" nd other games of chance for the raising of church funds was adopted at the autumnal meeting of the Rhode Island Congregational - Christian conference here last night.

The resolution said that "the expectation to get something for nothing" ended in disillusionment and moral deterioration, and that "gambling entails through the weakening of the elemental virtues of thrift and common honesty" the undermining of the basic principles of reward "as the merited return from conscientious work and productive service."

Proposed Connecticut Road Urged on Military Grounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20—The Merritt Highway, now under construction, to link this city with New York City, is being envisaged as a private footpath for Mars, as well as a model "Tourway" for the country.

The Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce is seeking a federal subsidy on the grounds that this road would provide a direct, unimpeded lane from one of the nation's munition capitals to the metropolis.

A bond issue of $15,000,000 to be retired by Fairfield County, through which the highway runs, would be offset by a federal grant equal to about 40 per cent of the issue, if the chamber succeeds in its petition.

In the event of war, the Merritt Highway would present the logical sluiceway for transports of munitions out of Bridgeport. It runs inland; it skirts cities and towns; it will be unvexed by bottlenecks and points of congestion. During the World War the Boston Post Road was a-thunder with trucks that rumbled through Westport, Fairfield, Stamford, Port Chester and laboriously into the funnel of the metropolis's outskirts.

Congestions, delays and annoyances for the residential sections of Fairfield County were the usual thing, even in those days of relatively diffused traffic. In view of the present plentitude of motor vehicles, the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce contends that military traffic superimposed on the normal traffic of the Boston Post Road would hopelessly clog the flow of essential munitions.

During the World War Bridgeport was a dynamo of enterprise as it produced, perhaps, more of the sinews of war than any other American city. It produced 50 per cent of all small ammunition; it produced the bulk of machine guns and hundreds of thousands of rifles.

The chamber stresses its pacifism, but contends that in the event of war the path should be clear for efficient operations. The Merritt Highway is designed for noncommercial traffic, trucks and transports to be routed along the Boston Post Road. But under the stress of emergency the chamber argues that the Government should comprehend the importance of the highway as a military thoroughfare. On those grounds, it urges that some of the now available federal funds, perhaps PWA money, might be invested in the road looking toward the eventuality of war.

Doctor Avers Giving Extreme Drug Dose

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—The reported admission of a Bridgeport doctor that he had committed a "mercy killing" 48 years ago in North Brookfield, Mass., caused the storm of comment begun when a British medical man "confessed" he had ended the lives of five incurable patients to flare anew today.

The Bridgeport Post said yesterday that Dr. A. M. Warriner, 80 years old, when asked to comment on the British case, stated that he himself had given a man "hopelessly wounded" by buckshot an "extra dose" of a pain-relieving drug.

Many of Dr. Warriner's colleagues here, interviewed by the Bridgeport Telegram last night, frowned upon the physician's alleged act, but there were two doctors who expressed at least partial agreement.

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The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Spotlight Revue: soloists; orchestra**	Al Pearce and his Gang: variety	"Flash Gordon"	Ethiopian relay
5:15			Football school	Sports Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Clara, Lu and Em	Dick Tracy sketch	Og, Son of Fire
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Magoogie Family	News: music	Sport comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Hawaiian music	State House talk	Report; "Vanished Voices"; sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Sketch; story	"Musicalities"	
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Healy Stamp Club	"Uncle Ezra"	Hawaiian music	Fisher's Or.; solos
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	Eddie Dooley
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Musical Moments	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"Rendezvous": soloists; vocal trio; orch.	**"One Man's Family": dramatic sk.**	**Cavalcade of America: drama**	Master of Mystery: dramatic sketch
8:15				
8:30	"House of Glass": sketch; orchestra	"N. E. Parade"	**Burns and Allen;**	Boy from Ireland
8:45		Three Merry Men	**Ted Husing; orch.**	Golf lesson
9:00	**'John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors'**	**Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen and company; soloists; orchestra**	**Nino Martini, ten.; chorus; orchestra.**	Stevens's Orch
9:15				Male quartet
9:30	**"20,000 Years in Sing Sing": sketch**		**Ray Noble's Orch.; C. Boswell; trio**	**"Sinfonietta": or.**
9:45				News Service
10:00	Women's Press Club: speakers; music	Frank Crumit; soloists; players; or.	On the Heather	Special sport program from Boston Arena, Gerry Harrison, reporter
10:15			Gluskin's Orch.	
10:30	Hollywood Gossip	Russ Morgan and his orchestra	**Dramatized news**	
10:45	Male quartet		Spotlight Revue	
11:00	Reports; news; Rines's Orchestra	Joe Forecasts; news; Sports; music	News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:15			McCoy's Orchestra	
11:30	Al Donahue and his orchestra	Joe Reichman & his orchestra	Perley Stevens & his orchestra	Claude Hopkins & his orchestra
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WABC) Greenfield Village Chapel chorus.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ), Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: soloist; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WEEI, Chamber of Commerce luncheon; address, Lewis Douglas.
1:30 WMEX (WMCA), Advertising Club luncheon: "The Old Order Is Dying," Norman Thomas.
2:00 WBZ, WNAC, New England Council; talks by Governors of New England states.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air; music.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry IV," Part 1.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Hendrik Willem Van Loom, author.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour; dramatic sketch; Maud Morgan; Ella Logan; Buck and Bubbles.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra; Nina Quartin, soprano.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Maria Jeritza, soprano; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), America's Town Meeting: "Young America States Its Case," speakers.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), "To Arms for Peace"; Rosa Ponselle; sketch; Deems Taylor; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Everett Marshall; Bob Burns; piano duo.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), Console and Keyboard: organ and piano recital.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), "General Conditions in England," Harold Nicolson, British lecturer.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

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New England Leaders Plan for Future Growth

Council will hold conference at its tenth anniversary with governors and industrial heads on eight-point program of economic unity for the next generation.

New England today . . . how does it stand? . . . how far has it come? . . . where is it going? The New England Council, watch dog of New England's economic welfare, will answer the first two of these questions Thursday and Friday this week at its tenth anniversary celebration.

As to the last question: where is New England going? no answer will be forthcoming to this question today, nor a year from today, but only some years hence when New England can again pause to review its progress. Meanwhile, the council, at its milepost celebration, preparing for that answer, will call New England's six governors, leading industrialists, businessmen and planning experts to a round-table session for Thursday and Friday.

Expect to Plan for Future

At this meeting these leaders are expected to adopt a long-range eight-point program to plan New England's economic course for the next generation and guide it on its way.

This program is expected to weld the six northeastern states into a strong economic unit prepared to serve the nation with work, with goods or with play.

Before such a program can be approved by these leaders of business, a glance backward to see the progress that New England has made since 1925, when the New England Council was formed, is necessary. As a bureau of research and a fact fountain for all New England on matters of economic concern, the council has prepared just such an inventory. It is a 50-page pamphlet entitled "New England Today."

Tells Story at a Glance

This publication, graphically illustrated by charts, photographs and statistics, tells at a glance New England's wealth in natural resources, in manufacturing, recreation, undeveloped power sources, education facilities, transportation, agriculture and —in its people.

"New England Today" pictures New England as it is: "a geographical area of 61,976 square miles, of which about half exceed 1000 feet in elevation, laced with fast flowing streams, fertile valleys, barren upland pastures and forests of spruce, pine, birch and maple."

Industry: "An area of intensive industrial development, the site of some 14,000 manufacturing developments, whose products range from wooden spools to microscopes, from rubber boots to submarines. Of the country's total of 350 different classifications of manufactured products, nearly two thirds are found in New England."

Playground of Millions

Recreation: "The vacation land of the nation, drawing nearly 3,000,000 visitors to its rocky, spruce-covered islands, its sun-warmed beaches, friendly wooded mountains, its unexpected forest pools, its almost unparalleled opportunities for yachting, fishing, golfing, skiing, canoeing, mountain climbing, hunting, horseback riding, or just touring."

Quality: "A reservoir of perhaps the most skilled labor in the country, the home of many of the nation's finest schools and colleges; its banks hold 20 per cent of the nation's savings. New England is all of these and more, within only 2 per cent of the nation's area and with only 6.6 per cent of its population."

That, in brief, is the New England Council's inventory of this region as it is today. The report, however, goes into great detail.

Farms Are Well Lighted

It points out that New England has immediate access to an area representing one of the richest and most highly concentrated markets of the United States; that New England is one of the leading sections of the country in rural electrification, with 46.4 per cent of its farms receiving electric service.

As a manufacturing region, New England imports five carloads of raw materials for every three carloads moving west, spending $1,500,000,000 in the process yearly. And the textile industry, recently bewailed as New England's lost cause, is rated thus by the council's inventory:

"It is not generally realized that even in New England itself textiles now contribute only slightly more than one fifth of the region's industrial activity. The great group of diversified metal-using industries are of equal or greater importance than textiles, as measured by the value added by manufacture, and from a profit-making standpoint outweigh textiles by more than ten to one."

Resources Are Diversified

Other optimistic signs for a busy New England future, as the council's report sees it, are: Banking resources amounting to 13.6 per cent of the total bank resources of the United States . . . a fishing industry which contributes, in value, one fifth of the nation's catch . . . a $400,000,000 annual recreation business . . . and a population that will be stabilized at between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 persons between 1950 and 1990.

Thus equipped to focus in closeup the future today, New England's economic leaders sit down tomorrow and Friday to encourage the New England Council in its research and forecasting work, and then weld the six states, by the proposed long-range program, into a functional whole, to prepare this one-time colonial land for an age of "superpower, swift transportation, instantantous communication, speedy technological change and increasing economic independence."

Courtesy New England Regional Planning Commission

Winthrop L. Carter — Dudley Harmon — Frank C. Nichols — John L. Baxter

Left to Right—President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary of New England Council, With Relief Map of New England in the Background

Wool Sold by Candle In Early Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The process of selling Australian wool in the early days was distinctly novel. All wool was sold "by the candle." Sales lasted for only an hour each day, between noon and 1 p. m., when the light was at its best, and the offering was usually by single bale.

Bidding started with the lighting of a candle and the lot was not knocked down until one inch of the ured by the auctioneer sticking a pin into the candle an inch below tallow had melted. This was measthe flame, and the last bidder as the pin dropped into the candlestick was declared the purchaser.

Convictions of Slayers Upheld

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Government claimed a cleanup Nov. 18 in its prosecution of Kansas City's Union Station quintuple slaying. The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis upheld the conviction of four men for conspiracy in a plot to free Frank Nash, escaped convict, which resulted in the slaughter of four officers and Nash as well, June 17, 1933. Penalties were fixed at two years imprisonment and fines of $10,000 each after their conviction here last January.

Students Under Honor Grade Helped By Scholarships and Jobs at Smith

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 20 (AP)—The deserving student with less than honor grades is eligible for scholarships at Smith College this year.

Smith has reorganized its system of grants and has established a new type. As before, free scholarships will be awarded students of honor standing, but, in addition, grants will be made to deserving students with less than honor grades.

These new scholarships carry with them the obligation to perform certain services for the college.

The college office, in announcing the new type award, said it was found necessary to go without the federal aid for needy students, which Smith accepted last year, in order to provide jobs under the new grants.

The FERA funds last year paid for jobs which will be held by recipients of this year's new type scholarships. The college office explained there was no other work available at present by which students could earn federal funds.

"The college administration," the office announced, "feels that this is a more satisfactory arrangement than last year's plan, as the students filling the positions make more money than they were allowed to earn under the FERA. The jobs available are mostly in the library, or assisting professors in research or clerical work."

Salmon Fishermen Claim They Were Underpaid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — This year's fishing revenue on the Alaska grounds was described as fair, with the average share ranging from $450 to $500. But some of the boats had a catch valued as high as $1200.

Most of the fishermen were bitter over the salmon prices this season. They declare that with market conditions as they have been, that is the best in years, the canneries underpaid them. In 1933 as high as 15 cents a pound was paid for humpback salmon, while the highest this year was 12 cents.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS" (Boston Opera House). Big, showy, and rowdy revue. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

"DR KNOCK" (Peabody Playhouse). Presented by the Associated Actors Theater. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"CONTINENTAL VARIETIES" (Shubert). Lucienne Boyer in an entirely new version, assisted by Georges André Martin, Pils and Tabet. 8:30.

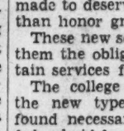
"CAMILLE" (Colonial). Eva Le Gallienne. 8:15. Tomorrow night: same play will be given.

Movies

MODERN—"She Married Her Boss." 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. Also Cary Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Clark Gable, Charles Laughton, and Franchot Tone. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m., both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Tomorrow: Miriam Hopkins in "Splendor," with Joel McCrea. Also "A Feather in Her Hat."

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.



EXETER—"King Solomon of Broadway." 2:10, 5:00, 7:55. "Here's to Romance." 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. Tomorrow: "Diamond Jim." Also George Brent and Bette Davis in "Special Agent."

SOUTH STATION—Major Bowes and his screened amateur radio prize winners. "March of Time," sixth issue; "Jitterbug Party," with Cab Calloway; "Broadway Highlights," with Ted Husing; "Hollywood Hobbies," and "Southern Exposure."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Thunder in the Night." 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Here's to Romance." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

UNIVERSITY — Review day: "Naughty Marietta." 2:55, 6:10, 9:29. Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard in "Where Sinners Meet." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

TREMONT—Fredric March in "Affairs of Cellini." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Long Lost Father." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:05, 10.

MEMORIAL—"Transatlantic Tunnel." 10 a. m., 12:04, 2:14, 4:24, 6:34, 8:37. "March of Time." 10:15 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5, 7:15, 9:30. Tomorrow: Preview 10 p. m., "In Person."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"In Old Kentucky," featuring Will Rogers. Fenway: 1:56, 4:39, 9:22, 10:05. Paramount: 10:22 a. m., 1:11, 3:50, 6:47, 9:35. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Mimi." Fenway: 12:45, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54. Paramount: 9:10, 11:56 a. m., 2:45, 5:34, 8:22. Tomorrow: Claire Trevor and Ralph Bellamy in "Navy Wife." Also "Show Them no Mercy."

UPTOWN—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." 1, 4, 7, 10. "King Solomon of Broadway." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

METROPOLITAN—Margaret Sullavan in "So Red the Rose." 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:41, 10:28. York and Young in "Tintypes of 1936." Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra.

FINE ARTS — "Legong." Balinese love story in technicolor. 2:05, 4:10, 6:15, 8:20, 10:25. "Wings Over Ethiopia." Also Mickey's Kangaroo. News reel.

BOSTON—Hugh Herbert in "To Beat the Band." 10:48 a. m., 1:43, 4:38, 7:33, 10:28. Stage show featuring Gertrude Niesen in "Melody Mad Revue. Tomorrow: Helen Twelvetrees and Donald Cook in "The Spanish Cape Mystery." Stage: "Lavie Paree."

Music

JORDAN HALL — Recital by Helen Teschner Tas, violinist. Celius Dougherty, accompanist. 8:15.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE (Billings Hall)—Concert by David Barnett, pianist. 8.

MALDEN ERA CONCERT—Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. State Armory, Mountain Avenue. 8.

BRIGHTON ERA CONCERT — Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Thomas Edison School, Glenmont Rd. 8:30.

Other Events

FLOWER SHOW—Featuring chrysanthemums and Christmas wreaths. Horticultural Hall. Continues through Friday. Open until 10 p. m.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW — Mechanics Building. 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily.

WRITERS' SEMINAR — Laboratory course providing advice on manuscripts submitted by students. Room 7, Sever Hall, Harvard College. 7:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Lecture by H. Bradford Washburn Jr. on "Aerial Adventures in the Yukon." Huntington Hall. 8.

ROXBURY-ELM HILL COMMUNITY THEATER—"Light." Also "Not Tonight" and "Bett's Best Bet" by Brighton-Allston and East Boston Community Theaters. Brighton High School Center, Warren Street, near Cambridge Street. 7:30.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE — "A Ramble Through Ireland" by Rev. Eugene B. Smith, Charlestown High School. 8.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY — Public lecture "Geography of Gold" by Prof. D. H. McLaughlin. Institute of Geographical Exploration. 2 Divinity Avenue. 8.

SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMA—Free public recitals of "King Henry IV," Part I, by Grover Shaw of the Southwick Artists. Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Greek Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL—Tenth anniversary conference. Meetings, exhibitions. Speeches by the Governors of the six New England States, Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, and Winthrop L. Carter, president of the council. Hotel Statler, Thursday and Friday.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON LEAGUE — Bazaar. Hotel Copley-Plaza. 10 to 10.

What's Going On in the Arts

Continental Varieties

WITH Lucienne Boyer remaining as star, with Raphael and his concertina again and with several new entertainers—but without Balieff — the Continental Varieties of 1936 opened last night at the Shubert an engagement which will extend through Sunday evening.

Mlle. Boyer impressed us again with the superiority of the French temperament in the art of torch singing, and with her own charm and glamour. There is so much more variety in her lyric impersonations than in those of her American colleagues. She understands that life is not composed entirely of sad songks. For her, there is a smile behind every tear, a note of tragedy in every laugh. She offers this year several new songs, of which "Dans la fumée" is perhaps most likely to take its place along with such favorites as "Si Petite" and "Parlez-moi d'amour."

The new master of ceremonies is Georges André Martin, a rotund person who outlines the "plot" which was dropped overboard in mid-Atlantic. It seems that as a child Mlle. Boyer was kidnaped by a wicked uncle (Raphael) and deserted in the woods, where she was found by two boys. Oddly enough, these boys, as well as her uncle, her parents and a detective employed by them are all in the cast.

M. Martin is even more amusing when he exhibits his dancing fingers against a tilted table top. They perform with a good deal of illusion in the various forms of ballet, Russian, ballroom and tap dancing.

Other new members of the company are Helen Gray and her two dancing partners, labelled "Les Rocky," and Pils and Tabet, singers. Iza Volpin's Continental Quartet again supplies the music. L. A. S.

Two Spanish Plays

BETWEEN the somber shades of "Rosmersholm," which opened her engagement at the Colonial Theater, and the romantic transports of "Camille" which are to follow, Miss Le Gallienne last evening interposed two short plays from the Spanish of Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero. Since both are distinctly tenuous in subject matter, their success depends upon the delicacy and skill of their treatment.

The first "A Sunny Morning," which is scarcely more than a curtain raiser, Miss Le Gallienne and Mr. Walter Beck have all to themselves. As two elderly persons who meet on a park bench in Madrid, they are appropriately querulous and quaking. Out of their halting memories of the past, slowly they patch together their common romance of so many years before; but neither is willing to admit his identity. This trifling piece, which has been translated by Granville Barker, is no more than a graceful, fleeting episode.

"The Women Have Their Way" pretends, and indeed achieves, something rather more impressive. With its simulation of sunshine, rose-covered walls, waving fans, dashing mantillas and voluble women, we are transported into the setting of fairy-tale Spain. A small village in Andalusia is stirred by the arrival of a stranger, a young and handsome lawyer called Adolfo Adalid. The women of all ages are alert at once to smell a romance. For does not the ravishing senorita, Juanita La Rosa, dwell in their midst? In a burst of outraged advice, the old doctor warns young Adolfo of what is to happen where the women bring about anything they choose. And happen it does promptly.

That is all; but it makes an amusing and whimsical play, if ever so slight. It is difficult to accept Miss Le Gallienne as the demure senorita who wins all hearts; she appears somewhat ill at ease in a part obviously too narrow and shallow for her powers. Neither is Richard Waring, as the much-managed Adolfo Adalid, entirely convincing; though he is engagingly persuasive in those sudden passions which give place to sunny charm. Miss Leona Roberts as the busybody, Concha Puerta, is capable as ever in a character part, and the two young senoritas, daughters to Santita, as played by Misses Marion O'Neil and Florida Friebus, are deliciously gay. Hugh Buckler's portrayal of the priest, Don Julian Figueredo, is excellent, though one could wish for a clearer reading of his lines. The others were, generally speaking, quite satisfactory.

M. W.

Isabel French

THE music enthusiast who attends a song recital for the purpose of hearing songs done in a robust and grand manner should avoid a program such as that given by Mrs. Isabel French last night in Jordan Hall. Fortunately, there are many who do not demand these qualities, as the large audience last night testified, and the discrimination of those present betokened a just appraisal of songs offered with intelligence and artistry. For her first group Mrs. French selected the "Se Pietà di me non senti" of Handel, a Mozart and a pair of Beethoven songs. Rameau, J. Pillois, Groviez and Debussy shared group two, with Schubert, Wolf and Brahms represented in group three. The final group comprised a pair of Norwegian songs, one by Neuperts and one by Agatha Backer-Gröndahl, with songs by Poldowski, Mabel Daniels (Mss.) and Jensen.

Mrs. French is mistress of the art of projecting a sustained melodic line, an attribute never more in evidence than in the opening number. The listener felt that the singer was constantly alert, yet by virtue of the definite limitations of the instrument at her command, the song lacked the dramatic fire which is one of its inherent qualities. Mozart, Beethoven and Rameau Mrs. French served faithfully, but it was in the "Il est un Air" of Pillois that she struck the note for which at least one pair of ears had waited. Here the singer was wholly at one with both lyric and music, and gave a performance to be remembered with great pleasure. "La Flûte de Pan" by Debussy was another of Mrs. French's conspicuous successes, together with "Syng mig hjaem (Sing me toward home) by Neuperts and Mrs. Gröndahl's waltz song, "I dandsen Du mig möter" (Meeting and Parting) sung in the original Norwegian. Nor should one overlook the song by Miss Daniels, harmonically interesting and of finely textured melody, sung with evident appreciation for its merits. Mrs. French's diction is a model, and her ability to convey the whimsical and the illusive is an outstanding asset. She is never guilty of transcending the bounds of good taste, and while one might wish for a wider variety in tone color and the occasional dramatic touch which throws into relief the more fragile portions of a program, one simultaneously thanks the singer for offering songs of unusual worth with simple unaffectedness. G. M. S.

E. Power Biggs

THE public recital by E. Power Biggs on the Isham Memorial Organ in the Memorial Church at Harvard University last evening brought out an audience of such size that it completely filled the floor. Students made up a large proportion of the audience which listened with every evidence of alert interest to the program. Except for Handel's Concerto in F, the numbers were drawn entirely from Bach. There were the lovely Prelude and Fugue in E minor and the Toccata and Fugue in D minor, both given a reading which lent them an air of newness and freshness. The Chorale "In Thee Is Joy," with its forthright melodiousness, stood at the beginning. But outstanding from a musician's or musicologist's point of view, were the three Trio Sonatas whch made up the rest of the program.

These Trio Sonatas, so labelled because they are three-voiced, are tripartite in form, a slow, romantic movement invariably making the middle section. Rarely played, they are interesting additions to organ repertory. Those heard last evening were No. 4 in E minor, No. 5 in C and No. 6 in G. Proceeding in Bach's accustomed manner, with contrapuntal weavings and vigors, they also present a richness of melody, an out and out songfulness that in many places reduces the musical texture to a simpler harmonic effect. The slow movements are so effective in each of the three sonatas played last evening that by themselves they would well merit a hearing. They present in their almost sentimental loveliness a phase of Bach's music too seldom recognized. In their designated setting, as middle sections of carefully planned triple works, they make arresting music.

Mr. Biggs approaches his playing with freshness, and, perhaps, a touch of unconventionality. This is not to say that his playing is theatrical, for it certainly is not that. Within the bounds of taste and discretion, he manages to find variants on familiar methods of interpretation which lend interest and enterprise to his performance. C. S. B.

The Dance—New York Notes

AT THE Astor Theater this evening, Sarah Osnath-Halevy makes her American debut as singing-dancing actress, in connection with the film première, "Land of Promise."

American Folk Dances (Ralph B. Tefferteller, leader) will be the subject for Thursday evening, at the West Side Y. W. C. A.

On Friday evening, Nancy McKnight, teacher at the New York branch of the Mary Wigman School, will open a series of five lecture-demonstrations, under the aegis of the Rebel Arts Dance Groups, 44 East Twenty-first Street. Later, Esther Junger, Sophia Delza and Sylvia Manning will be among those who carry on the series.

The performance of solo dances by members of the New Dance League, scheduled for Saturday evening at the Venice Theater, has been canceled.

Berta Ochsner, who has appeared in Vienna, Budapest and Salzburg and more recently in the West, will make her New York debut at the Guild Theater on Sunday afternoon.

On the evening of the same day, Angna Enters will open her New York season at the Masque Theater.

On the same evening, French Folk Dances (Louise Arnoux and Jeanine Dawson, leaders) will be seen at the New School for Social Research; and on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, Mabel Elsworth Todd will conduct the lecture-demonstration at the New School.

Felicia Sorel is appearing at the Barbizon-Plaza in the current series of "Sunday Nights at Nine," assisted by Ruben Garcia in "I Do," a dance staged by Gluck-Sandor. M. L.

At the Colonial

Richard Waring, Leading Man With Eva LeGallienne in Repertory of Four Plays This Week

R. I. Utilities Inquiry Plan Stalled by Decision of WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20—WPA activities in Rhode Island have run into troubled waters. From Washington has come the announcement that the Federal Government has refused to conduct a utilities investigation in Rhode Island as a PWA project.

The utilities inquiry was suggested first by Frederick A. Young, chief of the State Utilities Division. He explained that the Legislature at its last session passed a resolution ordering such an investigation, but failed to appropriate any money to carry on the work. He estimated a thorough job would cost $230,000, and applied to Washington for WPA financial aid. It was proposed that the State should pay $26,100 and the WPA the rest.

At Washington it was learned that there still is a chance that such an inquiry will be approved. Major Daniel Noce, acting director of the project division of WPA, said that the suggested inquiry did not conform to WPA requirements, but that it might be revised and made to conform.

When he announced the plan publicly last month, Mr. Young explained that it would provide 452,000 man-hours of employment, equivalent to steady work for 214 men and women for a full year. The purpose of the investigation, he said, would be to fix a new rate base for electric utilities. The cost he believed justified and said that the utilities themselves had spent far larger sums on similar investigations of their own enterprises.

Demand for a utilities investigation has been strong in Pawtucket, where the City Auditor, Thomas P. McCoy, repeatedly has urged a study of the affairs of the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company which serves that area. The Pawtucket City Council, spurred by Mr. McCoy, some time ago appropriated $10,000 to investigate the concern, but the state chief, Mr. Young, has said that a proper investigation of this company would cost $73,416. His state inquiry plan included a study of the Blackstone firm.

* * *

Jobs for 27,634

Jobs for 27,634 unemployed persons in Rhode Island were found by the state branch of the Federal Employment Service between August, 1933, and the first of this month, the branch office reported this week. That many persons were provided with employment either in private industry or on works projects.

The United States Employment Service was created by the Wagner-Peyser Act and provided that State and Federal Governments should co-operate to establish employment offices to facilitate getting the right person in the right job. In Rhode Island the supervision of the enterprise was placed under the State Department of Labor. The State appropriated $36,000 and received $16,000 from Washington with which the bureau has been operating.

Applicants for jobs in this State who have been classified as active cases totaled 55,430, including persons on relief and persons whose resources were not entirely depleted although they were unemployed. To remain on the active list, the applicant must report his activities regularly, otherwise his name is put on the inactive list.

Federal Land Progam Bans 'Suitcase Farmer'

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20 (AP)—"Suitcase farmers," who leave a trail of eroded and ravaged soil, must halt their activities, Dr. L. C. Gray, national director of the land utilization program, said here today.

Dr. Gray said the "suitcase farmer" was responsible for plowing up much range land that should never have been touched and made necessary the present government program which seeks to conserve the soil of the agricultural lands of the Middle West for the future and was undertaken by the Rural Resettlement Administration.

"Suitcase farmers," Dr. Gray said, are tillers of the soil who plant large acreages of grazing and submarginal land to wheat when prices are high in the hope of making a large profit in one year and then retire, leaving the land broken but unused.

Backdoor Invitation To Communism Seen In Isolation Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Nov. 20—Isolation from European problems by Americans is a backdoor invitation to Communism, Dr. Henry W. Lawrence, professor of history at Connecticut College, declared last night in an address to Fairfield County alumnae. He said in part:

"American isolationists are probably playing into the hands of the Communists — quite unintentionally of course. Suppose the United States does stand aloof, and 'let Europe stew in her own juice.' Out of that sort of nonco-operative 'stewing' can come only one thing—chaos in the leading nations; and out of political and economic chaos, with a little help, perhaps, from Russia, would very naturally arise Communism, spreading over Europe and Asia. Is that what American isolationists wish to be confronted with a few years hence?

"The notion that the United States can permanently keep out of large-scale wars in the future is a pitiful delusion. The only way to escape war is to prevent it. That has not always been true, but it is true today so far as any one of the most powerful nations is concerned; and it will be even truer tomorrow, as international contacts and communications increase and the cruising radius of air fleets grows longer. The efforts of the League of Nations today offer the best bet for preventing—rather than merely postponing—a second world war; hence they offer also the best bet for keeping the United States out of war."

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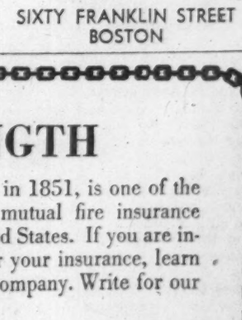

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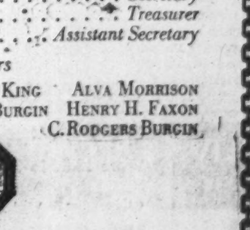

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Plan for Consumer Protective Label On Clothing Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—A campaign for public support of a consumers protective label in garments made under fair practices by the coat and suit industry was launched here yesterday at a meeting of men and women from various national organizations. A permanent committee was formed and regional workers will attempt to reach state and local meetings of organizations with a plea for consumers to demand labeled goods.

More than 90 per cent of the annual coat and suit production of the country is represented in the move it was announced by Alexander Printz, head of the national recovery board set up by the industry. Through offices in 10 cities, Mr. Printz said, the group will attempt to enforce its standards of living wage, no children employed under 16 years old, decent sanitary and working conditions and abolition of unscrupulous trade practices.

The new label replaces the one instituted under the National Recovery Act and is a move toward stopping falling standards reported by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the woman's bureau of the federal Department of Labor. There were more than 9000 instances of increased hours or decreased wages in the month of July alone, said Miss Anderson. Since the abolition of the National Recovery Act 300 Massachusetts firms, chiefly shoe plants, have made either wage cuts or hour increases, or both.

Both Mr. Printz and David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, described the development of the garment industry from its "sweated" origin to the present standards where even now the average cloakmaker earns less than $1000 a year.

"Most employers want to be decent" said Mr. Dubinsky. "But they are put up against the wall by the cutthroat firms which take advantage of them to exploit their own workers and sell their goods for low prices. The label is an attempt of capital and labor jointly to eliminate chaos and demolition in the industry."

Toronto Gallery Opens New Wings With Loan Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The $1,000,000 loan exhibition of old masters and French, British and Canadian paintings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that has been assembled to mark the opening of two new wings at the Toronto Art Gallery will be on view during November.

The opening of these additions, made possible by subscriptions of the federal, provincial and municipal governments and the T. Eaton Company, which erected the Margaret Eaton Gallery, marks the most important step in the growth of the Art Gallery since the additions of 1926. This exhibit is said to parallel in importance the inaugural exhibition of 1926, which was attended by 138,000 people.

Two Special Loans

The National Gallery has obtained special consent of its trustees, and for the first time has loaned two paintings from its collection of old masters to an outside exhibition. One of the paintings, "The Portals of St. Mark's," is by Antonio Canaletto, and will be seen for the first time in Toronto. The other painting loaned is Goya's portrait of "A Governor of Cadiz."

Josef Stransky, former director of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, and now an art connoisseur whose private collection of modern French paintings is considered the most important in America, and one of the most valuable in existence anywhere, will attend this exhibition, bringing with him four of the French masterpieces which will form part of the loan collection.

The exhibition will be divided into four sections, the first group consisting of European paintings from the fourteenth to the end of the eighteenth century, and will include the Crespi Madonna by Bellini, "The Elevation of the Cross" by Rubens, and paintings by Goya, Franz Hals, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Van Dyck and Tintoretto.

British Art Shown

The British paintings, in the second section, start with an early seventeenth century wooden panel, said to be a portrait of King James I by an unknown artist, and continues through eighteenth century portrait painters and nineteenth century landscapes to contemporary artists. In this group Blake, Gainsborough, Reynolds and Sir William Orpen are represented.

French paintings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are seen in the third group, the artists including Corot, Dégas, Manet, Matisse, Picasso, Renoir, Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec and Boucher.

In the Canadian section the progress of Canadian art from its beginning to the present is depicted by work by Lawren Harris, Arthur Heming, A. Y. Jackson, Estelle Kerr, Arthur Lismer, Marion Long, Sir Wyly Grier, J. E. H. Macdonald, Archibald Barnes, George Reid, Tom Thompson and some 60 others.

In the print room is a collection of British and Canadian water colors, chiefly contemporary work.

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Adult Education Called First Step In Child Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—Why spend 90 per cent of our efforts on educating children when the grown-ups are the ones who are responsible for managing public affairs, doing the voting, directing the schools and carrying on? This was one of the pertinent questions put to an overflow meeting of parents and teachers at a recent three-day conference sponsored by the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education here.

Grown-ups who must shoulder the task of getting us out of our present difficulties in Government, education, and politics need to continue their interest in current problems, become better informed that they may do the job which only later can be transferred to the children of today, it was agreed.

Adult Education

Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, noted educator, at the University of Wisconsin, declared that more emphasis should be put on the education of parents and grown-ups. He hastened to add that it is the grown people of today who interfere most with the organization and methods taught in schools because they are not up-to-date in their ideas. Furthermore he pointed out that parents have more influence on children than the schools do. Therefore he concluded that to improve the education of children the parents themselves must first be approached.

"The home is much more powerful than the school," said Dr. Meiklejohn, "and if the parents don't understand what we are trying to do in the school, they attempt to block it. Furthermore, it is very difficult to teach children to do anything which their parents do not do. All children imitate the actions and habits of their parents. If we want to make anything over it must be the home first."

Launches Experiment

Dr. Meiklejohn is returning for a semester's work at the University of Wisconsin, where he established the famous Experimental School, discarding outworn theories of higher education. He has just come from San Francisco, where he has set up, at the invitation of a group of businessmen, a "Center of Adult Learning" to provide the significant features of the Wisconsin experiment in the life of an urban community and its mature citizens.

From his recent works with adults Dr. Meiklejohn is now convinced that the adult education movement is one of the most important for the good of the nation in all education. "It is the grown people who now must carry on," he said. "It is the mature population in a democracy which must be aware of what is going on and what to do about it."

Problems of Youth

Other educators told the assembly of parents and teachers how to unravel some of the problems confronting young boys and girls in an era when few jobs were available and when there was much confusion about government, religion and family relations for the present generation which is trying to grow up.

Recent findings from questionnaires sent to 50 young girls were presented by Miss Elsie Smithies, assistant principal at the University of Chicago High School. They indicated what some of the younger folks are facing when their older brothers and sisters are staying around home with no job and no college to go to.

Some 30 out of 50 had told Miss Smithies that they were troubled about religion, a fact which she thought indicated that most girls were far more serious than their parents were aware of.

Domination of Children

Less domination of children by parents was urged by Miss Smithies. Too many over-anxious mothers always have an answer which the children themselves should be allowed to figure out, she said. Boys and girls should be put on their own initiative sooner than most parents realize, and more independence should be encouraged among children.

"We must remember that neither ridicule nor condemnation will help the present day young people," said Miss Smithies. "They need parents who will try to understand them. Mothers and fathers should think more about religious questions with their children."

Other problems like finding the right clothes for different aged children were brought up at the conference held at Carson, Pirie Scott & Co. An exhibit of children's clothes with self-help features indicated that the latest garments for youngsters fasten in front, use large buttons. Mary and John are encouraged to dress themselves in their early lessons of independence. A two-step ladder was shown which allows junior to wash his hands in the bathroom for grown-ups.

Europe Held Ahead Of U. S. in Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Many foreign nations are surpassing the United States in library development, Charles H. Compton, last year's president of the American Library Association and assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, told the annual convention of the Missouri Library Association. Mr. Comp has just returned from the Second International Library Conference in Spain.

Problems common to American libraries are common to public libraries of all nations, he asserted. The most serious of these, he asserted, is "lack of funds in a time of depression when libraries have had the greatest demands placed on them."

"In England," Mr. Compton said, "there has been such rapid library development in the past 10 years that library service is now available to all but a negligible number. In the Scandinavian countries this is equally true. A law was recently passed in Norway making libraries in schools compulsory."

CCC Two Years in Cleaning Up Mammoth Cave

Government begins acquisition of land in Kentucky preparatory to making great cavern area a national park. Total purchases will include 45,310 acres on which hotels and camps will be built.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky.—When deeds for 27,404.23 acres of land, including cave rights, in Edmonson, Barren and Hart Counties were recorded recently in the name of the United States Government in three county seats, it marked the first step of the final phase of the conversion of the Mammoth Cave area into a national park.

Although the National Park Service has had rangers, geologists, naturalists, foresters, landscape architects, and various technicians in the area for nearly two years, and emergency conservation work has been carried on by three CCC camps therein, this is the first land actually to be taken over by the Federal Government.

Land purchasing is still being carried on with funds from three sources. A state appropriation and a federal allotment totaling $500,000, and the net receipts from the operation of caves and hotels already in public hands. This purchasing will continue until a minimum area of 45,310 acres is in the hands of the Department of the Interior, when it becomes a national park.

At that time work is expected to begin on the erection of a new hotel on the Green River bluffs, various tourist cottage units, camping facilities, and other improvement, including permanent administration buildings. Preliminary plans for these already have been drawn up and submitted to the National Park Service. Already the Government has spent almost $1,000,000, in the estimate of W. W. Thompson, general manager of the operating committee, in development work within the park area.

The movement to make Mammoth Cave and surrounding territory a national park began in May, 1934, with the formation of the Mammoth Cave National Park Association, which raised $800,000 by public subscription.

The State was enlisted in the movement to the extent of about $1,500,000. Another year may see the entire minimum area in federal possession, but it is probable that land and cave-buying will not stop short of 100,000 acres, in order that all the principal commercial caves in the vicinity may be included within the park.

Wide World — Part of Eight-Mile Subterranean Trail Under Two Kentucky Counties

Award Established in 1879 Awaits 'Best Unpublished Book'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Nov. 20—A literary prize of $15,000 established a half century ago to promote a better understanding of the relation of human knowledge—the natural sciences, social sciences and so on—to the Christian religion is to be awarded for the first time in 1940, it is announced at Lake Forest College here.

Having gathered interest since 1879, the fund is able to pay a regular 50-year prize as planned by its donor, William Bross, an early lieutenant governor of Illinois. This is in addition to decennial awards and publication of books made periodically in the years since 1890 when the plan became effective.

The major prize of $15,000 for the best unpublished book on the subject is to be given every 50 years hereafter, according to the terms of the $40,000 endowment.

Worldwide Competition

This award is open to scholars in every nation of the world. Cables were sent to 14 governments when the announcement of the contest was made recently by Dr. Herbert H. Moore, president of Lake Forest College, so that entries might be truly international.

This was in accord with the wishes of the donor, who wrote many years ago:

"The offer must be open to scientific men, the Christian philosophers and historians of all nations. My object is to call out the best efforts of the highest talent and the ripest scholarship of the world."

Purpose of Award

The purpose, as stated by the founder, is "to illustrate from science, or from any department of knowledge, and to demonstrate, the divine origin and the authority of the Christian Scripture; and, further to show how both science and revelation coincide and prove the existence, the providence, or any or all of the attributes of the only living and true God, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth."

Entries are to be received from June 1, 1939, to Sept. 1 of the same year. A committee of three judges, authorities in the fields of natural science, letters and theology, is to make the award. The exact terms—which are brief and simple—can be obtained by writing Dr. Moore at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill. The decision is to be announced by the Bross Foundation on or after Jan. 1, 1940.

Among the Prize Winners

During the years since the Bross fund was established, the trustees in accordance with its terms have awarded a minor prize of $600 every 10 years. Twice this has been awarded outside the United States. In 1906 it was won by Professor James Orr of Glasgow, Scotland; and in 1916 it was given to the Rev. Thomas James Thorburn of Hastings, Sussex, England.

The foundation also provides for the giving of lectures on the same subject at Lake Forest College. The list of eminent men who have delivered lectures here includes Prof. Marcus Dods of New College, Edinburgh, Scot.; Prof. J. Arthur Thomson of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. Frederick Jones Bliss of Beirut, Syria; the Rev. John N. Figgis of Mirfield, Yorkshire, Eng., and Prof. Henry W. Wright of the University of Manitoba, Canada.

The Bross library, a collection of books published under the fund, now numbers 14 volumes. Some of these are publications of lectures given at the college, others are special manuscripts. A number of these have been studies of the Bible. The last volume, published in 1930, was "The Supreme Book of Mankind: or The Origin and Influence of the English Bible," by the late James G. K. McClure, president of Lake Forest College.

Akron Family Annually Hikes Over City's 37-Mile Boundaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—One Akron family at least is civic-minded enough to want to know how large its city really is and what it really looks like.

Five years ago, Lester Fry decided to show his small children the size of the city by walking clear around it with them. When he completed the circuit he said "never again" but strangely enough he didn't keep his promise, for every year he has repeated the adventure. He found that without going into all the curious little inlets in the circuit of the city, it was still 37 miles around, and that one can walk the distance in about 12 hours.

Those who made the trip with him the first year were his sons aged 9 and 7 and a daughter who was 11. They checked their measurements on a pedometer as they went.

The youngsters apparently enjoyed the long walk for the next year they had 18 school friend hikers lined up for the trip. Mr. Fry's muscles had recovered their former elasticity and he decided to go along, too.

On the third year, 17 took the trip, on the fourth year 14, and this year 14 went again.

Mr. Fry has every turn and twist charted on a map and has specified a time to reach each place. The group made 20 miles the first six hours and 17 the last. They stopped 45 minutes for a lunch which Mrs. Fry brought to them at one of the city parks.

Little 8-year-old Shirley Fry accompanied them this year. The oldest daughter has dropped out of the group to enter the University of California. She is an ardent tennis player and was an entrant in the Pacific coast tournament this year. One of the boys took a state championship in swimming last year and the others are all star swimmers and tennis players.

"Maybe our city hikes have had something to do with their athletic prowess," said Mr. Fry with pardonable pride.

British Official Wants U. S. Power Based on Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—The United States may well avoid involvement in war but should be willing to "embroil itself in peace," Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General in New York, told the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen here last night.

The trades group which had its inception in 1875 when 22 mechanics and tradesmen met to help "worthy artisans in need and encourage the mechanic interests of the city," entered its 150th year today after a sesquicentennial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. The guest list reflected the city's commerce leadership.

In addition to Sir Gerald the speakers included Frank M. Totten, vice-president of the Chase National Bank with William J. T. Getty, president, presiding.

Urges U. S. Enter League

Sir Gerald's address was keyed to the future, with an emphatic call for American entry into the League of Nations. Inveighing against the "lack of teeth" in previous formal peace moves by the United States, he urged this nation's effective participation in world peace.

"The suggestion is sometimes made in certain quarters over here," he said, "that the League is trying to embroil the United States in war. What we really should all like to do is to embroil the United States in peace, or, if you like to change it around, we should like the United States to embroil us in peace—not to protect the British Empire, but to save humanity from itself. In any such labor of love, you would find every member of the British Commonwealth of Nations close at your elbow."

Has Notable History

Otherwise, the program was concerned primarily with the human interest narration of an organization which has come to take the place of the old-time apprentice system, with a free school for an annual list of 4000 youths that has trained 85,000 since a hatter, a tallow chandler, a coachmaker, a silversmith, a pewterer and plumber, a skinner, a sailmaker, a hairdresser, a saddler and others organized to give the poor boy an equal chance at opportunity with his better-equipped fellows.

Duncan Phyfe, a cabinet-maker, was among the early craftsmen who paid the 16-shilling initiation fee to help build for the free school and the free library that were established in 1820 and to which Andrew Carnegie, Amos F. Eno, Peter Lorillard, George E. Hoe and Alexander Walker became large donors. Today the society has 323 members, and its real estate holdings are valued at $4,400,000.

Princeton Library Gets Napoleonic Manuscripts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 20—Two thousand original manuscripts, representing a large portion of the official and private papers of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, step-son of Napoleon, have been placed on deposit in the Princeton University Library by André de Coppet of New York City, a member of the class of 1913, it was announced by James T. Gerould, University of Librarian, today.

Among the manuscripts, which were purchased by Mr. de Coppet in London last year, are 10 letters written by Napoleon and five by Marie Louise. There are also dispatches from the French Emperor to Marshal MacDonald pertaining to the battle of Leipsig in 1813 and numerous state documents from the civil and military governmental officials under Napoleon.

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The Job that a Telephone Saved

Eleanor Ryerson (a real girl, but a fictitious name) did part-time work in a laundry. When there was work, the laundry called — not Eleanor, whose family had no telephone — but the people next door, who would tell her.

One day something went wrong. The laundry telephoned, but Eleanor was not told. Whether the people forgot or were busy with their own affairs, nobody knew. But Eleanor lost two weeks' work.

That decided her. She couldn't afford to lose any jobs. So she ordered a telephone for herself. In a week the laundry called again. This time the summons came direct to Eleanor, and she went to work the next morning.

The job proved permanent, and she stayed on the payroll. Moreover, she was able to get a job for her sister in the same laundry within another week.

A Typical Case

Eleanor Ryerson's case is like a great many others of which we have definite knowledge. Some of these have been told to us by employment agencies, which frankly state that a person with a telephone has a better chance of getting a job than a person without one.

So, even with a limited budget, many people find a telephone a good investment when looking for a job.

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You can order a telephone, or obtain information about telephone service, in any one of three ways: In Person — By Telephone — By Mail.

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Few Trades Are Made At Minors' Meeting

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 20 (AP)—Baseball trade winds blew today as the minor league meeting opened—but few trades were consummated. Most of the managers were holding off on final decisions in hope of doing better later in the sessions. Luncheon tables, hotel rooms and corridors were the trading marts.

Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, was very much in the spot light with his announcement that 30 of the 38 Red Birds were on the auction block.

Only "Dizzy" and Paul Dean, and Jesse Haines, pitchers; Joe Medwick and Terry Moore, outfielders; Leo Durocher and James (Ripper) Collins, infielders, and Manager Frank Frisch are sure of Cardinal berths in 1936, Rickey said.

Rumor Concerning Evans

Among the reports was one that Billy Evans, former general manager of the Cleveland Indians, would take over the presidency of the Detroit Tigers. The world champions passed under control of Walter O. Briggs, Tuesday, and Briggs announced that he has neither health nor time to assume the club presidency.

Among the deals actually completed was the transfer of Bud Tinning, right-handed pitcher, from the Columbus American Association club to the Indianapolis club of the same league via the waiver route.

A wholesale exodus of Albany players from the International League to Galveston of the Texas loop resulted from one deal. Vice-president Roy Koehler of Galveston announced that his club had given cash and catcher Claude (Bob) Linton to Albany in exchange for pitchers Mark Filley and Beryl Richmond, outfielder Charles Hostetler, first baseman Pete Susko and infielder Danny McGee.

Bishop Pilots Portland

Other deals resulted in managerial changes. Max Bishop of the Boston Red Sox dropped out of the majors to take over the reins of the Portland club in the Pacific Coast League. San Antonio of the Texas loop signed Bob Coleman, a former manager there, as the 1936 skipper.

The International League, first of the minors to hold its annual meeting, adopted a 154-game schedule opening April 16 and closing Sept. 7. Indications that the "Little World Series" between the International and American Association pennant winners would be resumed next year were evident.

The minors, with about 650 delegates present, considered about 90 amendments to the national agreement today. Most of them were for the purpose of setting up Judge W. G. Branham of Durham, N. C., the organization's president, as the "Judge Landis of the minors."

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Kansas Strives To Retain Hold On Second Place

Big Six Conference Football Standing

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	4	1	0	77	26	1.000
Kansas	2	0	1	29	21	.667
Oklahoma	3	0	2	39	32	.600
Kansas State	1	1	2	8	12	.333
Missouri	0	1	2	18	45	.000
Iowa State	0	1	3	13	48	.000

Big Six Football Games

Nov. 23—Kansas and Iowa State at Lawrence, Kan.; Kansas State and Missouri at Columbia, Mo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 20—Two games this Saturday and three on Thanksgiving Day next week ring down the curtain on the football championship race of the Big Six Kansas, in second place with two victories and one defeat, strives to maintain this position against Iowa State in a game Saturday at Lawrence, Kan.

Oklahoma stands by, hoping for a victory by the Ames Cyclones over the Jayhawkers. This would put the Sooners in second place on their record of three victories and two losses, while they contemplate a non-conference engagement with the Oklahoma Aggies a week from tomorrow.

Nebraska, with the title clinched on its record of four victories, one tie and without defeat, has no stake in the issue of this or other Big Six games remaining. It calmly awaits the visit to Lincoln, Neb., of the Oregon State eleven from Corvallis, Ore., on Turkey Day. The Cornhuskers plan a surprise for the Orangemen, who won two games and lost three in the Pacific Coast Conference. The surprise may be something on the order of the 6-to-0 defeat Nebraska received in visiting Pittsburgh last week.

Kansas State and Missouri engage in their annual battle here at Columbia on Saturday, with the Wildcats favored but the Tigers hopeful. Last year the former were victorious, 29 to 0.

Kansas Came From Behind

Displaying the power to come from behind and win with a rushing attack, Kansas last week outscored Colorado, 12 to 6, in an intersectional affair at Boulder, Colo. After Colorado scored by a passing offensive in the first period, the Jayhawkers came back in the second with a 38-yard rush which put John Peterson, fullback, through center for a touchdown. In the third period Kansas advanced again, scoring with an off-tackle slant by George Hapgood, halfback.

While this power looks formidable to Iowa State, the ease with which Colorado scored by way of the air holds some encouragement for the Cyclones. They lack the strength in the line to batter through the Kansas forward wall, but the apparent Jayhawker weakness against passes opens the way for Cyclone tossers and receivers, who are good. They proved it again in tying Drake, 7 to 7, last Saturday. After a 40-yard drive in the first period, Bill Allender, halfback, tossed the ball over the last six yards in to the arms of Rowland Rushmore, end, waiting in the end zone. Last year Iowa State and Kansas played to a scoreless tie.

Kansas State's offensive, which bogged down on a muddy field at Manhattan last week, resulting in a 3-to-0 loss to Oklahoma, may get going against Missouri here. While the Wildcats failed even to threaten a score Saturday, the Tigers of Missouri, being defeated by Washington, nevertheless tasted a touchdown. The count was 19 to 6. Herbert Grenda, end, made Missouri's touchdown on a pass received from Jack Frye, quarterback, the play starting from the Washington nine-yard line.

Nebraska Must Rebuild Line

Nebraska hopes to rebuild its line for Oregon State. This forward wall was battered and punctured by Pittsburgh last week, allowing the Panthers a touchdown, 12 first downs and 188 yards of rushing gains, while affording little aid to the Cornhuskers' erstwhile brilliant backfield. The best Nebraska backs could do was four first downs and 54 yards gained. Give this backfield, composed of Lloyd Cardwell and Jerry Lanoue, halfbacks, Sam Francis, fullback, and Henry Bauer, quarterback, a chance and some scoring may be done against Oregon State next Thursday. The latter defeated Idaho, 13 to 0, in a Coast league game the other day, and will play Montana at Missoula, Mont., before showing at Lincoln.

Oklahoma thanks the toe of Bill Breeden, halfback, for its victory over Kansas State, which assured the Sooners of third place at least in the Conference standing. His field goal from the 13-yard line was kicked at a difficult angle. His pass to Karey Fuqua, end, good for 13 yards, featured the drive which put the ball on the seven-yard stripe and led to the score. Breeden and Elmo Hewes, halfback, were the chief performers in a rushing attack which gained 140 yards.

The Sooners rate a bit higher than their Aggie opponents for next week, considering past performances. However, this never furnished a reliable guide to the games between these state institutions. The Aggies last week defeated Haskell, 20 to 0 and may keep going. Last year's Sooner-Cowboy battle was scoreless.

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Billy Evans Leaves Cleveland

ANNOUNCEMENT that Billy Evans has resigned his position as general manager of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club and that it has been accepted, comes as somewhat of a surprise to the baseball public. Some years ago Evans was one of the most popular and competent umpires in major-league circles. He was one of those arbiters of balls and strikes who possessed a whole lot of color and it was a treat to watch him handle a game. Few indeed were the players who ever had the temerity to have a "run in" with him and those who did were always sure to get the worse of the argument. The general public had great confidence in his decisions, which were given with a speed and finality which brooked no dispute

Made Good as Manager

When he took up the position of general manager of the Cleveland Indians the club was far from a championship contender. But Evans was well posted in baseball affairs, knew the game from the ground up, and was a good judge of a baseball player. The result was that the club gradually advanced until the start of this last season found it a leading candidate for the American League pennant. But one thing or another seemed to come up to keep the team back in the race, with the result that Walter Johnson resigned the managership and O'Neil was given the position. The result was that the team made a better showing. Now Evans has left the team. Why he has resigned is not known to the outsider; but it is hinted that a reduction in his salary is one thing back of it.

Where Will He Go Now?

That Evans is far too good a baseball man to drop out of the major-league picture is certain. No announcement has been made as to what he will do in the future, but there are one or two important positions open to a man of his baseball ability. One of them is the presidency of the Detroit Americans. It is expected that Walter O. Briggs will purchase the stock held by the late Frank J. Navin, in accordance with an agreement which has existed between these two men since they became associated with the club. Manager Mickey Cochrane has been proposed for the position, in addition to his present job; but we are inclined to think that he will continue only in the managerial position for a few more years.

Might Join the Braves

Another opening is the business managership of the Boston Braves. Bob Quinn, former owner of the Boston Red Sox, has been frequently mentioned as the man who would come into the Braves to help Charles F. Adams put them on their feet; but he is now well placed as business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Evans would certainly be a popular man for either of these two positions, and he is well qualified to fill either; but then again he may have something else in mind. Be that as it may, he has a host of friends who hope that he will continue in the national game.

Moriarty Makes Fine Decision

While there may have been times when Umpire George Moriarty rendered a baseball decision which was questioned by the spectators and players, there is one thing certain, and that is that he made a fine decision when he told those persons who had raised the money to pay the fine that was imposed upon him by Kenesaw Mountain Landis in the 1935 World Series to give it to charity, as he had already paid the fine out of his own pocket.

Briggs Will Purchase Remaining Tiger Stock

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19 (AP)—Walter O. Briggs, Detroit industrialist who is a half owner of the world champion Detroit Tiger Baseball club, announced today he had arranged to purchase the remaining 50 per cent interest from the heirs of Frank J. Navin.

Briggs said the transaction was in accordance with a long-standing arrangement with Navin, by which the surviving partner would have an option on the holdings of the other.

Terms of the transaction were not disclosed in Briggs' statement, which was made public by Charles F. Navin, secretary of the Detroit Baseball Club.

Navin and Mickey Cochrane, manager of the club, will go to Miami Beach, Fla., to confer with Briggs after attending the minor league baseball meeting at Dayton, Ohio.

National Hockey League

American Division

	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	2	1	0	6	1	5
Rangers	1	2	3	7	11	4
Detroit	0	3	0	3	3	3
Boston	1	0	1	1	1	2

Canadian Division

	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	3	1	0	16	9	7
Canadiens	1	0	2	9	9	2
Montreal	1	0	0	1	0	2
Americans	0	1	3	6	15	1

Results Nov. 19

Boston 1, Americans 0.
Toronto 7, Canadiens 2.
Detroit 2, Rangers 2, overtime.

P. G. A. to Elect Officers

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Professional Golfers Association elects officers in the wind-up of its nineteenth annual national convention today. Yesterday, at the proposal of sectional delegates from the midwest, New Jersey and Philadelphia, a motion was offered to amend the constitution to give George Jacobus, P. G. A. president, dictatorial powers over the pro golfing realm. The motion was tabled indefinitely, however, after Jacobus indicated that he would not be interested in such a proposal. The Illinois section submitted resolutions calling for by-law changes, most notable of which was one providing that the association request the United States Golf Association for representation on its championship committee.

National Professional Football League Standing

Western Division

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Green Bay	6	0	3	127	67	.667
Chicago Bears	5	0	3	150	65	.625
Detroit	5	1	3	129	89	.625
Chicago Cardinals	4	1	3	77	70	.571

Eastern Division

	W	T	L	For	Agst	P.C.
New York	5	0	3	115	82	.625
Brooklyn	5	0	4	90	92	.556
Pittsburgh	4	0	5	83	140	.444
Philadelphia	2	0	6	40	135	.250
Boston	1	0	7	52	114	.125

Result Nov. 19

Brooklyn 14, Chicago Cardinals 12.

Support Olympic Participation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Support for the United States' participation in the Olympic Games at Berlin next year and an invitation for Jeremiah T. Mahoney to resign as president of the Amateur Athletic Union were contained in a resolution adopted here by the Southern Pacific Association of the A. A. U. The resolution also embodied a request that the three A. A. U. associations which have indicated opposition to the games rescind their action and co-operate in the campaign to send complete teams to Berlin.

Banuet Wins Handball Title

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Paul Banuet of San Francisco recently won the Pacific coast handball championship for the third time, defeating Dan Marble of the San Francisco Olympic Club, 16—2, 21—8 and 21—16. The play was held on the Harold Lloyd courts. Joe Gordon and Andy Berry of Los Angeles, United States doubles champions, won the coast doubles title by defeating Ray Law and Mike De Lapema of the San Francisco Olympic Club, 21—12, 21—7.

Combs Is Yankee Coach

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Earle Combs, veteran New York Yankee outfielder, is through as an active player, but will be retained as coach, replacing Joe Sewell, Manager Joe McCarthy announced yesterday. McCarthy said Sewell would sign with some minor league club as manager. Reports have had it that Sewell will take Bob Shawkey's place at the helm of the Newark Bears, a Yankee "farm."

Banker Refuses to Back Team

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP)—Philippe de Rothschild, member of the famous banking family, and Jean Rheims, a stockbroker, today announced their refusal to take a French bobsleigh team to the Olympic Games because of the German action regarding the Jews. As a result France will be represented by only two bobsleigh teams at the winter Olympics in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

Trinity Tops Oxford At Rugby

OXFORD, England, Nov. 20 (Canadian Press)—Trinity College of Dublin defeated Oxford University, 9 to 5, in an English Rugby Union fixture yesterday.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer

FRANK CALDER, president of the National Hockey League, visited the opening pre-game get-together dinner of the Boston Bruin management, though no representative of Americans appeared. Among Calder's remarks were confirmation of press reports that Col. John S. Hammond is trying to buy into Americans . . . That the former owners of Canadiens, Leo Dandurand and Joe Cattarinich, also were interested until they found out that William V. Dwyer, present owner, did not intend to sell outright . . . He praised the new officials, Babe Dye, Johnny Mitchell and Newsy Lalonde . . . and stated that the Pittsburgh franchise, inactive since 1931, probably would be nullified

Red Dutton's New York Americans are stronger than last year. The team is not away to an impressive start, but its showing in Boston indicated more speed and offensive power. The team is made up of several veterans who need more time to reach their customary form. The Bruins looked much stronger defensively, but offensively they were ragged in marksmanship and system. Billy Bell and Mike Rodden had their hands full officiating, with Capt. Eddie Shore of the Bruins and Manager Red Dutton on the ice to dispute decisions. Incidentally, Shore continues to be the powerhouse of the Bruins and set up the play for the only goal. Two weird penalties were those which gave Joe Jerews, Americans, a questionable 10-minute misconduct penalty, and Weiland a major for an accidental act of Beattie.

Canadiens are away to a peculiar start, losing the opener to Rangers in a close game, 2-1, defeating Americans in the next affair, 6-0, and then losing to Toronto, 7-2. Conny Smythe's Maple Leafs are off to their usual flying start, having won three and tied one without a loss. They are also way up on all others in goals scored with a total of 16 for an average of four a game.

The American Hockey Association has been increased from a four-club circuit to one of six teams for this season. The four of last year, St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Kansas City, will operate again. Wichita, Kan., has been granted a franchise, and St. Paul, formerly of the Central Hockey League, has been added to the association.

Some interesting hockey information comes from Jim Tuthill, one-time president of the California Hockey League. Frank Foyston and Bernie Morris are interested in turkey raising at Port Orchard, Wash.; Smoky Harris and Moose Johnson are freight conductors on theu P. R. R.; Lloyd Cook is operating bowling alleys in San Francisco; Phil Stevens is in business at Oakland, Calif., and plays with a commercial local league there; Hec Fowler coaches amateurs at Saskatoon and operates a printing establishment; Rand McDonald owns a restaurant in Portland; Bobby Rowe is owner of the present Portland hockey team, and Jack Walker is playing with Seattle.

For the past three years the start of each hockey season finds Toronto Maple Leafs trying to find a buyer of Andy Blair. And each season no buyer appears, so the Leafs retain him. And also each season the same Andy Blair proves a valuable cog in the Maple Leaf scheme of things. Blair lacks the so-called color and some aggressiveness, but in the arts of hockey playing he is a polished performer. Now he is general utility man playing defense or forward on demand.

New York Rangers, hard pressed through the temporary loss of Hal Starr, Ott Heller and Bert Connolly, called upon three members of the Philadelphia Ramblers, Rangers farm team, for help against Detroit. The spares were Phil Watson, Neil Colville and Joe Cooper, the latter being a defenseman.

According to official figures, Danny Cox, veteran center and former major leaguer, now with Philly Ramblers, heads the Can-Am league scoring list in a tie with Bobby Kirk, a team mate, and Obs Heximer of New Haven.

Sousa Leads Appleby

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Edmond Soussa, formerly of Egypt, enters upon the second block of his match in defense of his United States amateur championship at 18.2 balkline billiards this evening at the Metropolitan Billiard Club, against the challenge of Edgar T. Appleby, with a great advantage, as the result of the first block played yesterday. His score was 300 to 87 for the challenger. He led all the way, with the exception of the third inning, when Appleby made his high run of 19, and tied the score at 20-all. But Soussa went right ahead, and making his high run of 68 in the seventeenth inning, ran out his string in the twenty-first, with an unfinished seventeen. The match, at 900 points, will be concluded tomorrow.

Co-Captains at Manhattan

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—James F. Whalen '37 of Cambridge, Mass., and Harry J. Wheeler '37 of Queens Village, last night were elected co-captains of the 1936 varsity football team at Manhattan College at a meeting of the lettermen. Whalen is a quarterback and prepared for Manhattan at Cambridge Latin School and Dean Academy. Wheeler, a guard, attended Jamaica High School.

Grimm Pleased With Contract

CHICAGO (AP)—Charlie Grimm, manager of the National League champion Chicago Cubs, stopped in Chicago recently on his way to the minor-league meeting at Dayton, Ohio, to sign a contract for 1936. Terms of the contract were not revealed, but indication that Grimm received an increase in salary was given when he said he was very much pleased with the document. The contract is for one year as player and manager.

Welker Cochran Three-Cushion Billiard King

World's Three-Cushion Billiard Championship Final Standing

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG	G A
Welker Cochran	6	1	10	33	1.125
Willie Hoppe	7	2	10	35	1.098
Arthur Thurnblad	7	2	7	36	.963
Kinrey Matsuyama	4	5	8	39	1.014
Jay N. Bozeman	4	5	9	32	1.023
Allen Hall	4	5	8	34	1.008
Johnny Layton	4	5	8	50	.938
Otto Reiseit	3	6	11	34	.829
Augie Kieckhefer	3	6	7	50	.875
Tiff Denton	1	8	10	41	.828

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Welker Cochran of San Francisco again ruled as king of the world's three-cushion billiard players today.

Willie Hoppe of New York, for nearly two generations the idol of American billiard fans, failed to realize his long ambition—to annex the three-cushion title along with other billiard championship crowns he has worn.

In the title game last night, the 37-year-old Cochran defeated Hoppe 50 to 46 in a game that went 45 innings. In a dramatic finish Cochran went to the table in the 45th inning trailing 46 to 46. The San Francisco player, calling on all his billiard wizardry, cut loose with an unfinished run of seven that returned him the championship he lost to Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., a year ago. His run of seven was the high run of the match. Hoppe's best effort was six.

Hoppe, one-time boy wizard of the cue, played in hard luck. On difficult leaves he was in rare form, but missed his opportunities on easy shots. He miscued in the forty-first inning, which brought a laugh from Cochran, and a few minutes later kissed off a comparatively easy shot, giving the San Francisco player the break that brought him victory.

Layton, the ex-champion, planned to challenge Cochran for a 600-point match.

Hoppe will play Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago, tonight, in a 50-point match to decide second and third place honors. Each has won seven and lost two games.

Richmond Eleven To Meet Maryland in '36

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Both the University of Maryland and Virginia Tech appear on the 1936 football schedule of the University of Richmond, released recently by athletic authorities.

Games with these colleges replace the contests played this year with North Carolina State and Georgetown.

The game with Emory and Henry will be played at a site to be chosen by the Wasps, possibly at Bristol, although the place has not been decided yet. The schedule:

Sept. 26, Randolph-Macon, here. Oct. 3, Roanoke, here; 10, Franklin and Marshall, Lancaster, Pa.; 17, Emory and Henry, place undecided; 24, V. M. I., here; 31, V. P. I., at Blacksburg. Nov. 7, Maryland, here; 14, Hampden-Sydney, here; 28, William and Mary, here.

Big Six Football Scores

Nebraska		Kansas State	
28-Chicago	7	12-Duquesne	0
20-Iowa State	7	0-Fort Hays	3
7-Minnesota	12	0-Marquette	14
0-Kansas State	0	0-Nebraska	0
19-Oklahoma	0	2-Kansas	9
19-Missouri	6	13-Tulsa	13
19-Kansas	13	6-Iowa State	0
0-Pittsburgh	6	0-Oklahoma	3
112	51	33	42

Missouri		Kansas	
39-William Jewell	0	7-Notre Dame	28
7-Warrensburg	0	42-St. Benedict's	0
20-Colorado	6	0-Mich. State	42
6-Iowa State	6	9-Kansas State	2
6-Nebraska	19	7-Oklahoma	0
6-Oklahoma	20	13-Nebraska	19
6-Washington	19	12-Colorado	6
90	70	90	97

Oklahoma		Iowa State	
3-Colorado	0	6-Cornell (Iowa)	6
25-New Mexico	0	7-Nebraska	20
7-Texas	12	23-Upper Iowa	0
16-Iowa State	0	0-Oklahoma	18
0-Nebraska	19	6-Missouri	6
0-Kansas	7	12-Marquette	28
20-Missouri	6	0-Kansas State	6
3-Kansas State	0	7-Drake	7
74	44	61	89

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	4	0	0	9	1	8
London	4	0	2	10	8	8
Syracuse	1	0	2	11	13	2
Rochester	0	0	4	7	17	0

Western Division

	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
Windsor	2	1	2	13	8	5
Detroit	2	1	0	9	6	5
Pittsburgh	2	0	3	16	20	4
Cleveland	1	0	3	11	13	2

Results Nov. 19

London 3, Cleveland 1.
Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 0.

Match Declared a Draw

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 20 (Canadian Press)—Rain curtailed play in the four-day cricket match between the touring Marylebone C. C. team and Victoria, which yesterday was declared drawn. The Australians made 332 for nine wickets, declared, and 122 for one, declared, the visitors responding with 252 and 46 for three.

Twenty-First Game Adjourned

ERMELO, The Netherlands, Nov. 20 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam, playing for the world's chess championship, adjourned the twenty-first game of their match after 40 moves last night, with the position fairly even. The score to date by games: Dr. Alekhine 7, Dr. Euwe 6, drawn 7, adjourned 1.

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IRVINGTON, N. J.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Redskins Meet Chicago Cardinals Here Sunday

LONG and intensive daily workouts are on the program for the Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League in preparation for the game with the Chicago Cardinals at Fenway Park next Sunday.

Coach Eddie Casey realizes that the Cardinals comprise one of the most powerful outfits in the entire league, but he believes that the local team can give a good account of itself in the coming clash.

The Redskin mentor is concentrating on polishing up his own team's offensive, while also drilling his men on defense against the Cardinal's form of attack. The Chicago team has been thoroughly scouted, and Coach Casey is splitting up his squad into two groups, which alternate on offense and defense.

The Boston players are all in good physical condition for the coming contest with the Cardinals. The game, which will not be radiocast, will start at 2 o'clock, the shift in time being made on account of the lateness of the season.

Bell Ringer—Last night at the Boston Garden, Charley Sands of the Boston Bruins gave the bellwoman, a veteran hockey fan who carries a handbell to signal the scoring of a Boston goal, a chance to express her excitement in her favorite way. Sands, assisted by Max Kaminsky and Capt. Eddie Shore, shot a goal in the third period which won the game for the Boston Bruins over the New York Americans. Last night's game was the first National Hockey League contest in Boston this season. A crowd of 10,000 greeted the players as they came onto the ice. The names of Weiland and Shore drew the most applause when the lineups were announced by Eddie Cummings.

Winter Sports at Garden—The Winter Sports Exposition and Ski Tournament, which will be held at the Boston Garden on Dec. 5, 6 and 7, is not only national in interest but international as well. The other day, Walter Brown, who is managing the first event of such a nature to ever be staged indoors, received signed papers from Germany—Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where the IVth Olympic Winter Games will be held in 1936—for one of the most elaborate exhibits of its kind ever shown.

Exhibitors from various sections of the United States and Canada will be on hand to lend their effort in making the event the most colorful and picturesque display that has ever been produced for a Boston audience.

The architects have submitted final plans for the building of the largest indoor ski jump in the world. Over all, this jump will be 250 feet long, with a maximum of 95 feet for the landing slope and a drop of 40 feet in landing off a 10-foot-high takeoff. About 50,000 feet of lumber will be used in the building of this mammoth ski jump at a cost of $5000. The contests which are to take place at the Boston Garden will be held on real snow.

There will be daily shows each afternoon and evening at 2:30 and 8:30 to 10. One admission includes the sports contests as well as the exhibits. General admission will be 55 cents. A few reserved seats will be $1.10 with junior tickets at 35 cents. Telephone Capitol 3200 for tickets.

Technology Is Given a New Dinghy—The Massachusetts Technology sailing fleet is now composed of three dinghies. Francis Wright Fabyan '93, a life member of the Technology Corporation and a noted yachtsman, has donated the new boat to be used by the Tech "frostbiters." Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., gave the first boat, and Alfred Lee Loomis, also a life member of the Technology Corporation, donated the second boat.

In making the recent gift to Technology, Mr. Fabyan wrote to John C. Austin, president of the senior class: "Having lived on the North Shore for many summers, I sailed in most of the races of the different class boats. It is a great sport. I do not remember a good skipper who was not a fine fellow. It gives me great pleasure to donate one of the boats to Tech for the encouragement of the sport."

Boston University Rally—B. U. will conduct a monster rally on Friday night at the Boston Arena under the auspices of the Boston University News. This rally is the largest that has ever been attempted by Boston University and it is expected that there will be several thousand students and alumni present.

Some of the features of the program will be a fraternity song contest, short talks by leaders in the field of sport, several skits and dancing until 1 o'clock.

A new Boston University song, called "The Terriers' Battle Song," which was written by Abe Levine and Jack Chitek, with the assistance of the head football coach, Pat Hanley will be presented for the first time at the rally.

Here and There—A splash party and dance will be held at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. by the Sportsmen's Club tonight . . . Members of the Boston Y and their women friends will swim from 9 until 10, after which dancing will be in order in the gym until 11:30 p. m.

Boston curlers will be invited to Yarmouth, N. S., this winter to engage in the second international curling matches . . . Last season a large delegation from Boston visited Yarmouth to inaugurate international curling in a two-day bonspiel . . . The Yarmouth curlers are planning to open their season early in December.

The North Cambridge Hockey Club, one of the strongest amateur hockey clubs in New England, held its first meeting of the season last night . . . A junior club, which will be known as the Robillard Hawks for the second season, was reorganized . . . Northeastern's hockey players started practice this morning at the Boston Arena . . . Brown's varsity hockey team will meet Massachusetts Technology, Massachusetts State, Harvard and Boston University on the ice this winter.

Margaret Colbert and Marjorie Morse are up for election as president of the Boston Field Hockey Association to succeed Lucille Burnham . . . Dick Wakeman of the Union Boat Club, Boston, sailed out of New York today in the Berengaria for England, where he and seven other members of the United States squash racquets team will play a series of matches with various clubs, and also in the English championship, Dec. 6.

Boston University's R. O. T. C. band furnished the music at the Boston Garden last night when the Bruins met the Americans in the hockey opener . . . The band members wore red jackets, with white cross straps, and white hats . . . It was Eddie Shore who drew the first penalty of the Bruins 1935-36 home season . . . The Bruins play their next home game at the Garden, Nov. 26, against the Toronto Leafs.

Handball Champion Advances

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Joseph Platek, of Chicago, United States handball champion, made his first appearance in New York last night in the quarterfinals of the invitation tournament of the New York Athletic Club for the Robert L. Ripley Trophy, and entered the semifinal round by defeating Daniel Palazzo, of Bridgeport, with ease, 21-3, 21-8. In another quarterfinal-round match, John McKarher, of Philadelphia

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Mayors Seek Boost in U.S. Relief Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Assured by President Roosevelt that federal relief will continue so long as there is danger of starvation in the nation, the United States Conference of Mayors voted at their closing session today to petition Congress for additional funds to cover the next fiscal year.

Pointing to difficulties of planning budgets under the present system of monthly federal allotments, the city executives asked for a "planned and comprehensive program for relief work and direct aid" to meet the unemployment situation throughout the country in 1936-37.

Co-operation Urged

With three of their seven resolutions dealing with relief, the mayors asked continuation of the federal transient program, expressed gratitude to President Roosevelt and Congress for having initiated the policy of federal aid for the destitute, and called upon their states to co-operate in making relief appropriations and in passing the uniform social security laws called for by the national act.

In other resolutions the conference offered "full and complete co-operation" to the Department of Justice in meeting the crime problem, asked that the social security law be amended to include municipal employees and advocated a "well-co-ordinated housing program for so-called low-income groups where it is desired and the need exist." They asked that administration of these housing projects be put in the hands of local authorities when so desired.

CCC Plans Studied

A proposal that the conference go on record as favoring a permanent civilian conservton corps of 500,000 instead of 300,000 with a liberalization of entrance requirements, was referred to the executive committee after considerable discussion during which Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia of New York City reported that the President had given full consideration to it and turned it down.

Mayor LaGuardia was elected president of the mayors' conference today. Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, was named vice-president.

Leaving the relief question for a brief period this morning the mayors turned their attention to their second major problem—that of finance.

Tax Study Planned

Talking informally to the group in his offices yesterday afternoon President Roosevelt had announced plans for a conference later in the winter to discuss methods of simplifying the nation's tax structure and eliminating overlapping. The President described the present tax system as "having grown up like Topsy."

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, told the mayors today that it is evident that the Federal Government "will have to give more than it will receive" in such a conference, adding, "but we're ready to meet you as the President said yesterday." At present, he observed, the cost of tax-collecting in many cases is far in excess of the amount collected.

Declaring that the Treasury can now borrow money for one year for three eighths of 1 per cent, compared with 2¼ per cent when he came to office two years ago, Mr. Morgenthau said he was sure that cities must be benefitting by corresponding reductions.

Relief to Continue

President Roosevelt gave the mayors a definite answer to the question that has been asked again and again during their sessions here, "Is the Government going to stop giving relief next July?" The President's answer was that he does "not propose to let people starve after the first of July any more than during the past few years."

He added: "That is the kind of thing—spreading the word around that everybody who is now on relief will be taken off relief rolls beginning the first of July—we have to combat."

Defends WPA Program

Defending the works program, as Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, had done at an earlier session against "boondoggling" charges, Mr. Roosevelt declared, "Certainly the new work this year, so far as lasting usefulness is concerned, has been infinitely more successful, better planned and better carried out than it was under the old CWA program of 1933. Think what a gain it has been in two years.

"Go over the lists of projects, both WPA and public works, this year, and the percentage of them which will be lasting benefit to the communities is very, very high. That is something I think the average citizen in all of your cities appreciates, in spite of various attacks which have been made on these projects."

Red Tape Admitted

Admitting that the program is too full of red tape, the President laid the blame on Congress, which put the protective provisions into the law. He defended the delay in the office of the Comptroller General, saying, "The way he has done his work has been perfectly fine. His people are worn to the bone."

Revealing his plans for a new step toward tax reformation, the President said:

"There have been a great many efforts to simplify taxation — to establish lines of demarcation between the different types of taxation, giving certain types to localities, others to the states and still others to the Federal Government.

Tax Complicated

"We are stepping on each other's toes, especially in the last five, ten or fifteen years. In fact, virtually since the beginning of the World War, the general tax situation in the United States has become not only more complicated but has called for revision. We haven't had a revision, and I think the time is coming—not this coming session of Congress, because we hope that it will be a very short session—but by the following year, when all of us can get together and sit around a table and work out a better system of taxation—state, municipal and federal.

"Late this winter we are going to ask you to come down and talk about that subject around the table. I suppose this meeting will be dignified by the name of a tax conference, but I would rather keep it informal, and have it become a continuing study which will bring forth an intelligent report before the close of the year 1936."

Housing Projects

A national housing program offers the most feasible way of providing jobs for the two thirds of the unemployed not yet absorbed by private business, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York told the mayors last night. As typical of conditions in large cities, he quoted a recent New York survey showing that over one fourth of the families "live in quarters that a well-trained prison warden would brand as unfit for his inmates."

"It is reliably estimated," said Senator Wagner, "that during the next 10 years we shall need 14,000,000 new homes to provide adequately for normal population increases, for obsolescence, and for the demolition or abandonment of millions of dwellings totally unfit for human habitation."

Private Industry

The Senator held that private industry must take the leading role in stimulating housing but that federal participation is imperative to prime the pump. He advocated a public subsidy to reach the lowest paid workers.

Declaring that low-cost housing has not been tried to any substantial extent in the United States, Mr. Wagner said that he would introduce a bill in Congress at the next session to effect such a program as he outlined.

Heads Mayors

Wide World

Fiorello H. LaGuardia

Mayor of New York, Who Was Elected President of the Conference of Mayors, Now Meeting in Washington

New Mayor to Cut Pay in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20—A $3000 cut in his own $18,000 salary was recommended by Mayor-elect S. Davis Wilson at a meeting of the City Council, here, at which drafting of the 1936 budget was started. He also urged the slashing of $2000 from the $12,000 salaries of various directors who will form his cabinet.

Mr. Wilson, City Controller, was instrumental in virtually abolishing one of the nine cabinet posts, that of director of architecture. The council reduced the salary attaching to it from $12,000 to $1 a year.

Councilmen were told to cut 20 to 25 per cent off personnel items for all city bureaus and offices. The Mayor-elect also affirmed his purpose of placing city day laborers on a $25 minimum weekly salary.

Discussing the adjustments which he hopes to make, Mr. Wilson said: "The deadwood must be cut out and those who are eligible for pensions must be placed on pension. Others will be placed according to their ability."

Loft of an Old Carriage House Echoes to Music of Grand Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20—Into the deep quiet of the back alley behind rows of old Philadelphia residences, from a window above a carriage house, floats music from a phonograph—but it is neither ordinary music, ordinary phonograph, nor ordinary carriage house. A neatly painted sign hanging outside the building identifies it as the "Philadelphia Phonographic Society."

Every Thursday evening the green doors of the carriage house swing open and as many as 70 people troop through to a winding stairway at the back and climb to the upper chamber for a concert.

There is little to distract the thought of listeners from the music up there. The room, about 25 by 50 feet, is whitewashed. There is no sight of moving musicians to detract from the joy of the music. Even the operator of the electric pick-up is stationed behind the audience, while the sound itself emanates from loudspeakers behind a draped partition in front of them.

Each recital is arranged by a member of the program committee, who also tells the audience about the music chosen, with reference to the composers and the musicians who interpret it. During the intermission there is general discussion of the program.

The society is particularly interested in presenting works and performers ordinarily not heard by the average concert-goer, whether he is interested specially in symphony, opera or chamber music. It is pointed out that not only does the modern phonograph record repertoire encompass practically everything heard by metropolitan habitués of concert halls and opera houses, but it surpasses the possibilities of these fields. Furthermore it overcomes the barriers of time as well as of space, since musicians and singers are recorded when at the height of their careers.

Waverly Street is the official title of the quiet cobble-stoned alley, one of the many backwaters from downtown traffic, and the number of the carriage house and its loft, is 1522.

Forbes Advises Drive For Trade in China

HOUSTON, Texas Nov. 20 (AP)—Means of stimulating trade with the Far East and Latin America occupied the attention of the National Foreign Trade Council yesterday, after delegates had praised the new Canadian-American trade treaty.

Warning that markets were developing in China and that other countries were taking advantage of them was issued by W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General to the Philippines. He described China as a slumbering giant that "is beginning to stir and show signs of awakening."

The delegates were told by Charles E. Spencer Jr., Boston banker, that United States investments in Latin America should be regarded as an extension of the domestic market. "Investments and foreign trade are closely related," he said. "In order to develop their resources, new regions must receive financial assistance from older countries which have accumulated capital."

Schelling Was a Prodigy

Ernest Schelling, the pianist, was a child prodigy. He made his debut when he was 4½ years old.

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Scythia	New York, Nov. 23	Nov. 23, 8:00 am	Nov. 23, 4:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
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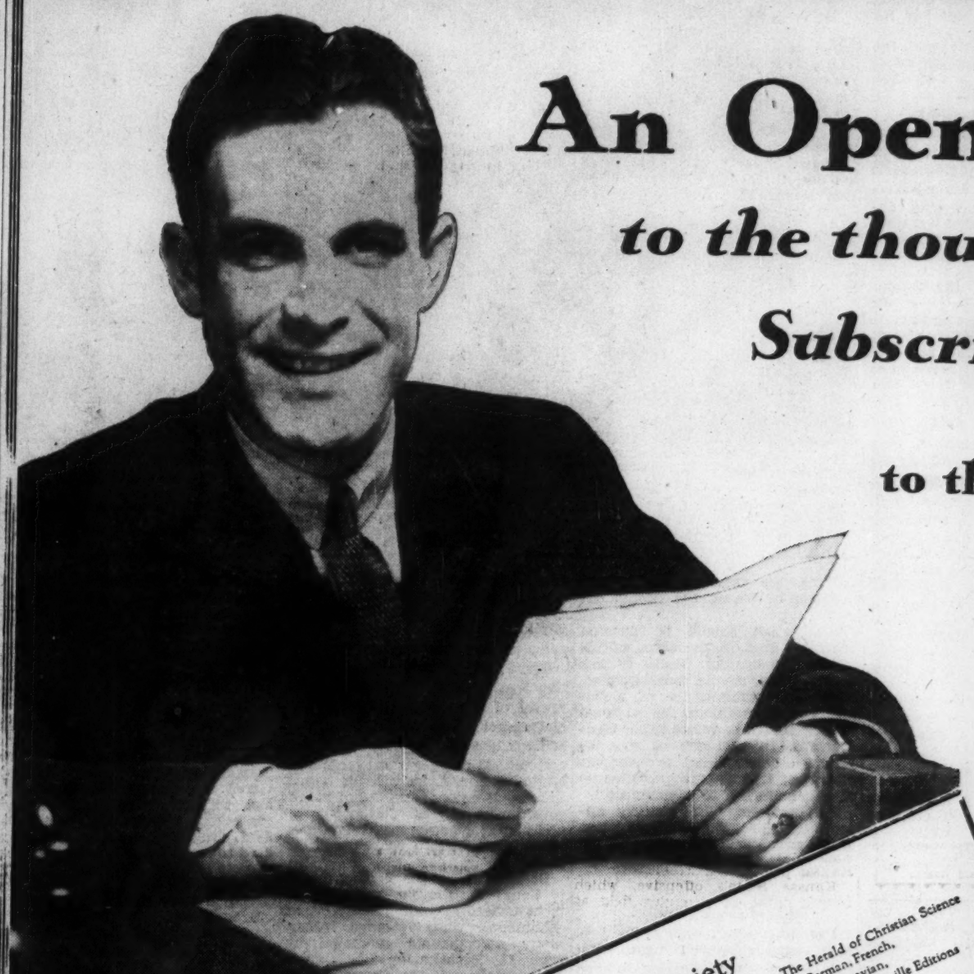

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Nov. 20, 1935

Dear Friends:

During the past few weeks you have been reading the "History of the Bible" series appearing in this paper. Within a short time this series will end, but you will be interested to know that THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has prepared another important feature for your Bible library entitled

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You have undoubtedly noted these articles which began November 18 and which will continue to appear daily for the next five months on the Daily Features Page. (See today's installment on Inside Back Page.) These are not a repetition of the "History of the Bible" articles, but are an outline of the principal Bible characters for quick reference and study. In other words, the articles will give in chronological order the Bible references about each character from Genesis to Revelation, thus giving you a complete synopsis of the Bible.

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Grange Legislative Effort Helps All People

Not only the farmer benefits but, as in the Pure Food and Drug Act, the entire nation. Much of the progressive enactments of past 50 years is in large measure due to grange support.

Helping the Farmer Help Himself
Fourth of Six Weekly Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Farmers today from New York to Florida and Maine to California, have donned the toga of United States Senatorship and take an active hand in cultivating national policies.

Right now their great concern is the federal budget. In a recent public address, President Roosevelt said:

"We have frankly and openly increased the public debt, but we have not appreciably increased taxes."

Yet that is just what's puzzling the farmer. Someone must pay for the Administration's efforts at spending its way to prosperity, and the farmer knows of no surplus funds lying around, private or corporate, sufficient to meet the bill.

Grange Seeks Economy

His speech is most vehement through the medium of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. In its last assembled annual convention that body not only demanded a balanced budget but went on record as saying, "we see in the words 'national debt' just another name for taxation."

Alone, the voice of the farmer could scarcely expect to be heard above the tumult and shouting. It was Oliver Hudson Kelley, the great grange pioneer who first saw the necessity of organizing farmers in a great rational fraternity—and who went ahead and did it.

Notable List of Aids

With him as co-founders were William Saunders, the first Master of the Grange and one of America's leading landscape artists; Aaron B. Grosh, first chaplain to whom the grange owes much for the beauty of its ritual; John Richardson Thompson, first grange lecturer who likewise gave much toward organizing the ritual; John Trimble, a trusted adviser during the formative period, Francis Marion McDowell, first treasurer who deprecated the initial idea which had a considerable following, that the order should keep itself poor and discourage the accumulation of money, and William M. Ireland, first secretary who resigned early in grange history to devote full time to Freemasonry.

That the voice of the Grange—as it speaks for the farmer—is effective in making itself heard in questions of national importance, can be judged from current Washington events.

On the desk of every Senator and every member of the House of Representatives when the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress convened, was a compact "Legislative Program of the National Grange."

Impressed on Congress

It contained specific recommendations on questions destined to come up during the session, some of which only the Grange foresaw as necessary at the time. So worth while did Congress consider the program, unanimous consent was given to its inclusion in the Congressional Record of Jan. 17, 1935, at the suggestion of Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas.

With regard to the NRA, destined five months later to be declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, the Grange said:

"Justice and the national interest alike demand that all arbitrary and artificial price boosting in industry stop . . ."

Farmers Like World Court

Entrance of the United States into the World Court was advocated by the farmers. President Roosevelt backed an effort to gain the approval of Congress, but the bill was defeated in the Senate.

Probably the most far-reaching recommendation of all on the Grange legislative program was reaffirmation of the farmer's position in favor of taking profit out of war. For the first time in the history of the nation, forward strides were taken in this direction. The recommendation read:

Grange Seeks Peace

"We earnestly advocate that the Government of the United States continue to exert every effort to promote peace and good will among nations. We reaffirm our position in favor of taking the profits out of war.

"Legislation should be enacted providing that in the event of future armed conflict, wealth as well as man-power should be conscripted, while the manufacture of armaments and munitions for national defense should be vested in the Government. In the case of war involving other nations, we favor the placing of an embargo upon the sale of war materials to combatants."

Furthermore: "We heartily approve of the senatorial investigation of the munitions industry and ask Congress to make the necessary appropriation to complete this inquiry."

Helped Neutrality Act

The facts which were brought to light at this senatorial investigation into the munitions industry perhaps more than any other factor were responsible for making the Neutrality Act as strong as it is.

Congress has made it mandatory until Feb. 29, 1936, for the President to clamp an arms embargo to belligerents on the outbreak of hostilities; and provided for licensing munitions dealers by a cabinet committee.

Despite recent developments which allege provisions of war supplies shipped to Italy from American cities, the use of American ports as supply depots for belligerents is specifically prohibited by law. Americans traveling on belligerent ships or carrying on business in the territory of belligerents do so at their own risk.

Wins Praise of Grange

The American flag is no longer obliged to follow the dollar, decrees Congress by this Neutrality Act. Next to the Constitution itself, it's the greatest piece of legislation ever enacted in this country, is Grange consensus, "almost too good to be true."

The Grange also objected to the dole.

"We believe putting the unemployed to work on useful public works is far preferable," it told the legislators. Congress replied by approving the President's $4,800,000,000 program in which the Administration sought but failed to put all unemployed then on dole to work by Nov. 1.

Has Many Reserve Activities

Still left for future consideration are Grange recommendations urging more stringent laws against tax evaders, nondiversion of gasoline taxes from their intended purpose in improving highways ($50,000,000 is estimated to have been diverted to other purposes throughout the nation last year).

The Grange is also working to prevent the transfer of the bureau of forestry from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, extension of the Pure Food and Drug Act to bring within its scope collateral advertising, appropriations for the protection of American elms, control over imitation dairy products, compulsory registration of all aliens, protection for all people from exploitation and injustice on the part of large holding companies, compulsory higher standards for the motion picture industry and legislation for truth in labeling fabrics. Some of these items have been on the Grange program since 1900; no action yet, but the Grange is still working.

Other Acts Approved

There were many other legislative enactments which had the approval of the farmers: certain social security legislation; guarantee of bank deposits; appropriations for agricultural colleges and experiment stations; appropriations for vocational education; establishment of government electric power plants, and plans for new transmission lines to deliver power to rural people at lowest possible cost.

Significant in the closing hours of Congress this year was a movement toward amending the AAA in accordance with Grange plans. Many amendments suggested by Fred C. Brenckman, Washington representative of the Grange, have already been passed.

"If the farmers only knew how many benefits have come to them through Grange effort," says L. J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, "the doors of our halls would not be broad enough to admit new members."

President Is a Granger

That the type of legislation proposed by the Grange is intended to benefit the nation as a whole can be seen by any who study its program. If that does not suffice, testimonials from many Congressmen and Senators could be obtained—and no doubt a word of praise from the President who has been a Granger many years. He is a member in good standing of Chapel Corners Grange, New York.

State Granges, too, have their legislative programs. Inasmuch as the problems local Granges experience in dealing with their own lawmakers are sectional, each state has a different program. In Massachusetts, for instance, the state Grange has waged a losing battle for years against the present practice of holding an annual session of the state Legislature.

See $1,000,000 Saving

Only five states hold annual legislative sessions, all others meeting but once in two years, barring the need for special sessions. Massachusetts Grange officials estimate a saving of $1,000,000 annually could be made here, and they are determined to fight until they win.

Colorado lines up as definitely opposed to further drainage or reclamation projects by states until there is need for more crops. She also demands a pay-as-you-go policy in building roads and public improvements. New Jersey is bitterly fighting the diversion of gasoline taxes and motor vehicle revenues for relief and other general state purposes. South Dakota has just won a new seed law which will give its farmers certified seed, and Connecticut has at last succeeded in obtaining appropriations for adequate repair of its dirt farm-to-market roads. A total of $3,000,000 a year for country roads may seem a large sum for a small state but Connecticut is full of small roads and this is considered legitimate use of gas tax money.

Not Alone for Farmers

The National Weather Bureau was established at the request of the Grange, in the Department of Agriculture. It also indorsed the International Institute of Agriculture founded by David Lubin; advocated building the Nicaragua Canal and later supported the Panama project; encouraged the building of transcontinental railroads but insisted on governmental control to prevent exploitation of the people; opposed the admission of Chinese and Japanese into America; secured extension of the money order system to benefit people in rural sections as well as cities, and fought with other leading dry organizations against the saloon and drug habits.

It advocated agriculture as a subject in the public schools; indorsed woman suffrage as far back as 1875 and practiced this teaching by admitting women to the Grange on full equality with men; advocated establishment of the parcels post system and was largely responsible for enactment of legislation establishing the Postal Savings Banks in 1911.

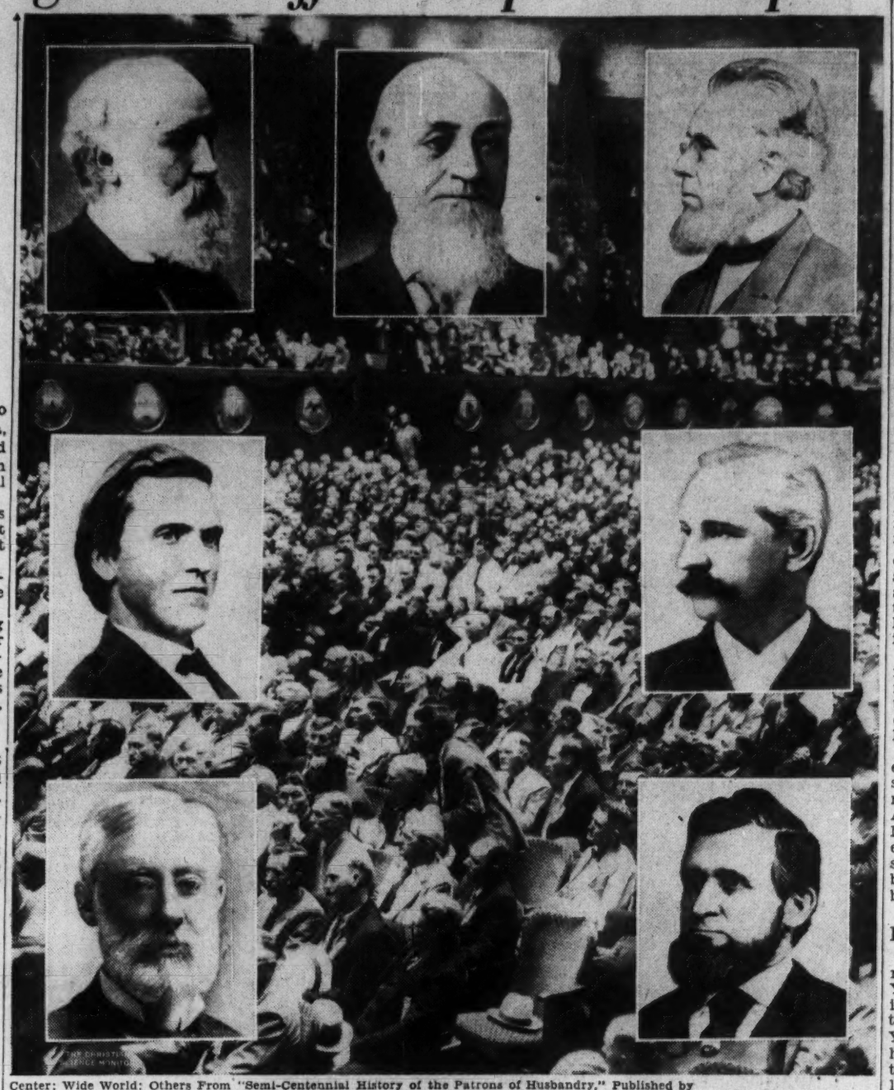
More than 50 years ago the Grange launched its pure food crusade. For a quarter of a century one of the greatest legislative battles in history waxed and waned. The movement met with stubborn opposition on every side. Meanwhile, chemicals, dyes, drugs and even poisons were used to adulterate food between the time it left the farm and the time it reached the home. Enemies of the proposed pure food law were well entrenched and powerful financially and politically. They were generous contributors to political campaign funds.

Headed Pure Food Fight

There were many champions of the bill, the leader perhaps being the late Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, for many years chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who proved a genius for gaining publicity for the crusade.

President Theodore Roosevelt in his anual message to Congress in 1905 recommended an act to regulate interstate commerce in misbranded and adulterated foods, but it was not until he named a commission to investigate conditions in the packing industry at Chicago as depicted by Upton Sinclair in his book "The Jungle" that real progress was made. The Pure Food and Drug Act passed both houses of Congress by huge majorities in 1906.

Among the worst offenders, before enactment of the bill, were the canners. One of their common practices was that of slack filling. In those days, a can of peas might contain a few spoonfuls of peas and the remander be filled with water. One inspector still recalls a can of oysters which contained one oyster floating pathetically in a sea of brine. It was appropriately labeled "Lone Star Brand."



Center: Wide World; Others From "Semi-Centennial History of the Patrons of Husbandry," Published by the Orange Judd Publishing Company

Founders of the National Grange

Upper, Left to Right—John Trimble, Third Secretary; William Saunders, First Master; Aaron B. Grosh, First Chaplain. Left Center—John Richardson Thompson, First Lecturer. Right Center—William M. Ireland, Second Secretary. Lower Left—Francis Marion McDowell, Third Treasurer. Lower Right—Oliver Hudson Kelley, First Secretary. Center—Section of Convention Hall, Washington, as 3000 Farmers Urged Continuation of AAA

American Engineer Wins Liege University Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 20—The Montefiore Foundation of the University of Liege has given its triennial award for the greatest contribution to the art and science of electrical engineering to Gabriel Kron, engineer of General Electric Company, it was announced here today. The prize itself is 10,000 Belgian francs (about $1700) and has not gone to an American since 1923, when J. B. Whitehead, dean of the Faculty of Engineering at Johns Hopkins, was the recipient.

The award went to Mr. Kron for his memoir, "Non-Riemannian Dynamics of Rotating Electrical Machinery." A native of Hungary, Mr. Kron is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has been associated with General Electric Company for a year and a half.

If you shop for Fashion and Price and enjoy the Courtesy and Service of a Specialty Shop
IN HARRISBURG IT'S
Feller's
Seven Floors of Smart Fashions for Women, Girls and Boys

Radio Advertising Dilemma Confronts British Post Office

An amusing situation has arisen in England whereby the British Post Office, which has formerly presented a stern "no radio advertising" front, may be forced temporarily to admit the value of radio advertising in order to keep the peace.

The situation was created when Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster General, and also head of the British Broadcasting Corporation, tried to prevent British firms from using radio stations on the European continent. He consequently drew down the wrath of the Incorported Society of British Advertisers upon him.

Sponsored advertising is not allowed in Great Britain which has a government-controlled radiocasting unit, the British Broadcasting Corporation, which operates under a monopoly. The BBC's revenue is obtained from a listeners tax.

In order to circumvent their own Government's "no advertising" policy British advertisers have placed their commercial messages upon several high powered European continental radio stations. These stations pour their advertising messages into British territory despite the legal barriers. British advertisers have found that this radio advertising benefits them.

As a result of attempts to restrict radio advertising an appeal has been made in behalf of 500 manufacturers, including some of the largest firms in the country, for the Postmaster to halt his campaign.

According to British manufacturers radio advertising has increased sales compelling the employment of many more thousands of workers. As it is one of the aims of the National Government to increase employment, it is felt that on this score, at least, the things which benefit national employment should be allowed to continue.

♪ ♪ ♪

Radio Humor

Morton Bowe, tenor in several radio network programs in New York, is one of those persons who is "making good." A former Arlington (Mass.) boy, he moved to New York, working at linotyping to keep home and family together and at the same time keeping up his vocal lessons so that he could fulfill his ambition to become a singer.

He is a member of the Cavaliers Quartet, one of the top radio quartets, and soloist on several large network programs. But with it all he has preserved a grand sense of humor. Apparently he takes his work, but not himself, seriously.

Mr. Bowe tells of an amusing incident which occurred in the Victor recording laboratories in New York. With the Cavaliers Quartet, he was singing their version of "Smiles." During the composition the quartet sings the number as it would have been sung 15 years ago. Near the end of the selection the arrangement modulates down the scale as though it were being played on an old phonograph and the machine was running down.

Mr. Bowe looked through the control room window at this moment and inside he could see the recording engineers running around trying to find out what was the matter with their equipment, not realizing that it was the quartet's musical effect.

♪ ♪ ♪

Opera 'Amateur' Hour

It was only through a legal snag that listeners found out that a "haut monde" "amateur" hour may be coming on the air shortly. It is a plan to radiocast the auditions at the Metropolitan Opera House. The snag developed when the National Broadcasting Company applied for a court order to restrain Charles Henry Freeman Jr., booking agent in New York, from interfering with an arrangement it has with the Sherwin-Williams Company, prospective sponsor of the Metropolitan auditions program.

The program was to have been called the "Metropolitan Auditions of the Air," and to have been radiocast for 13 weeks on successive Sunday afternoons, beginning Dec. 1. Recognized talent was to be heard as well as newcomers.

The auditions, if they come off, will enlist the sympathies of many present members of the Metropolitan company who will be able to recall their feelings when they were auditioned before the Metropolitan. It is interesting to conjecture whether these radio auditions could reproduce the feelings of Lawrence Tibbett, who, as he has often recalled, "cracked" on a high note in the "Eri Tu" aria from Verdi's "The Masked Ball," when he was auditioned. Or perhaps relive the amazement of the audition board when they first heard the voice of Lily Pons.

[A Wednesday Radio Comment Feature]

Museums Back on Full Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20—With WPA funds added to the annual appropriation of the City Council, the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the Rodin Museum on the Parkway and Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park, are opening seven days a week once more, Fiske Kimball, director of the Art Museum, announced. The Art Museum has been open four days a week since the beginning of 1932. Memorial Hall has been closed, and the Rodin Museum has been opened to the public on Saturdays only.

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
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CREATED TO SUIT YOUR TYPE
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Authorized Ford Dealers
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The VERNON
50 W. CHELTEN AVE.
GERMANTOWN
Our justly famous chef, Jacque, promises a delicious old-fashioned
Thanksgiving Dinner
1.25
Our newly decorated restaurant is a smart place to dine—its daffodil walls and modern mirrors reflect its cheerful atmosphere.
Telephone VIC. 6300

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5.
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
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Cathedral Pattern Ties
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Windows Reproduced: Rheims; St. Martin, Venice; Killarney, Ireland; Sistine Chapel, Rome; Canterbury, England.
Ask for free Christmas Booklet
All Gifts individually boxed and postage paid.
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FLANNEL ROBES
6.95
We've a splendid collection of robes at this popular price. Dark shades and pastels, handsomely tailored. Misses' and women's sizes.
SIXTH FLOOR
. . . and may we wrap them for you as gifts?

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Monogrammed *Without Charge!*
Order Now to Be Ready for Christmas
SBG 6973
Machine-monogrammed, but so beautifully done that they look like fine handwork. In ordering give Handkerchief style number and price, and number and color of monogram desired. Print the initials of the monogram you wish and underline the initial of the last name. Embroidering will be done in any *one* of the following colors for each order of six handkerchiefs: white, rose, orchid, light green, dark blue, medium blue, brown or pink.
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Handkerchief Style No. 2—Men's all-white Linen Handkerchief with quarter-inch hemstitched hem ..... 6 for $2
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Mary Louise 1755
Mail and Telephone Orders Filled—Call WALnut 4500 Till 9 P. M.
First Floor; Also at Our Suburban Stores

Tranquillity

IT WAS only just beginning to be dark, when we set off from the cottage in the valley. All through the soft dusk, the hills had been calling to us. As we had dined, with the candles casting long flickering shadows into the corners of the old room, the twilight had pressed against the blue squares of the casements, beckoning us out of doors. So the candles were snuffed and we went out into the shadows, our faces set toward the hills.

Through the dusk-bound village we went, with our feet ringing echoes from the cobblestones. Lamps had not yet been lighted in the cottages, and most of the inhabitants seemed to be out at their gates or gossiping over their low garden walls. A group, gathered in the shadows at the corner of the cobbled street, gave us a cheerful "good evening." Their voices were friendly, hushed a little in accordance with the soft charm of the dusk. There was a companionable tranquillity about the twilight—as if the cares of the day were put away and the village, and the dusk, and ourselves were all part of that restfulness. And above, humped against the fading blue of the sky, were the hills bearing proudly upon their great dark shoulders the last remnant of the daylight.

* * *

WE TURNED UP a lane past cottages with their windows darkened, as though they had closed their eyes like children after a day spent in pleasant sunshine. It was cooler now in the dusk, with the first breath of frost lending keenness to the sweet upland air. There was a subtle fragrance of autumn, a blending of wood smoke and old leaves; of grasses, heavy seeded and overgrown, clustering in the ditches, catching at our feet; of ripeness in field and lane and hedgerow. After the fullness of the busy year, the countryside was resting in the quiet dusk.

At the end of the lane lay the "sickle road," curving in a great white arm round the flank of the hill. The chalk shone luminously against the smooth turf of the down, the close-cropped grass showing as an uneven darkness against the white surface of the road. The wind blew more strongly over the slope of the hill. It was cool and sweet, smelling faintly of gorse blossom, of the short pungent turf on the open hillside and of thyme. It sang a little, as the wind on the downs always sings, wheeling down into the valley, voluble with the message of the hilltop, chanting its ancient tune. It was like the sound in the telegraph wires, elusive, taunting, humming with laughter—the voice of the downs—the voice of Puck.

* * *

IT WAS EASY to imagine how the old folk tales had sprung up in such hills as these. There were a hundred little voices, a hundred little movements in the gathering shadows. Rabbits, scurrying from burrow to burrow, darted across the road. A moth fluttered suddenly out of the darkness into our faces. There were glowworms, burning like fairy lamps in the gorse. The bushes took strange shapes in the dusk. And always the wind sang and the white road climbed upward. We found, when the sickle road came out on the smooth ribbon of highway that ran across the top of the down, that we had been talking with hushed voices as if we might disturb the tranquillity of that hillside.

There were no cars on the deserted main road and the rabbits were darting unconcernedly along the banks. We were surprised to find that we had climbed so high, and so rapidly, for the white scythe of the chalk road, cutting round the hill, had borne us gradually up the ascent. Below us, now, the valley spread in quiet purple shadows which deepened where the beechwoods lay along the foothills. Numerous little lights burned in the hollow, where the cottages were already hidden in the darkness. They burned steadily, like the glowworms on the hill. Far away another sprinkling of lights indicated the nearest market town. And in the sky, now deeply, clearly blue, shone the first stars.

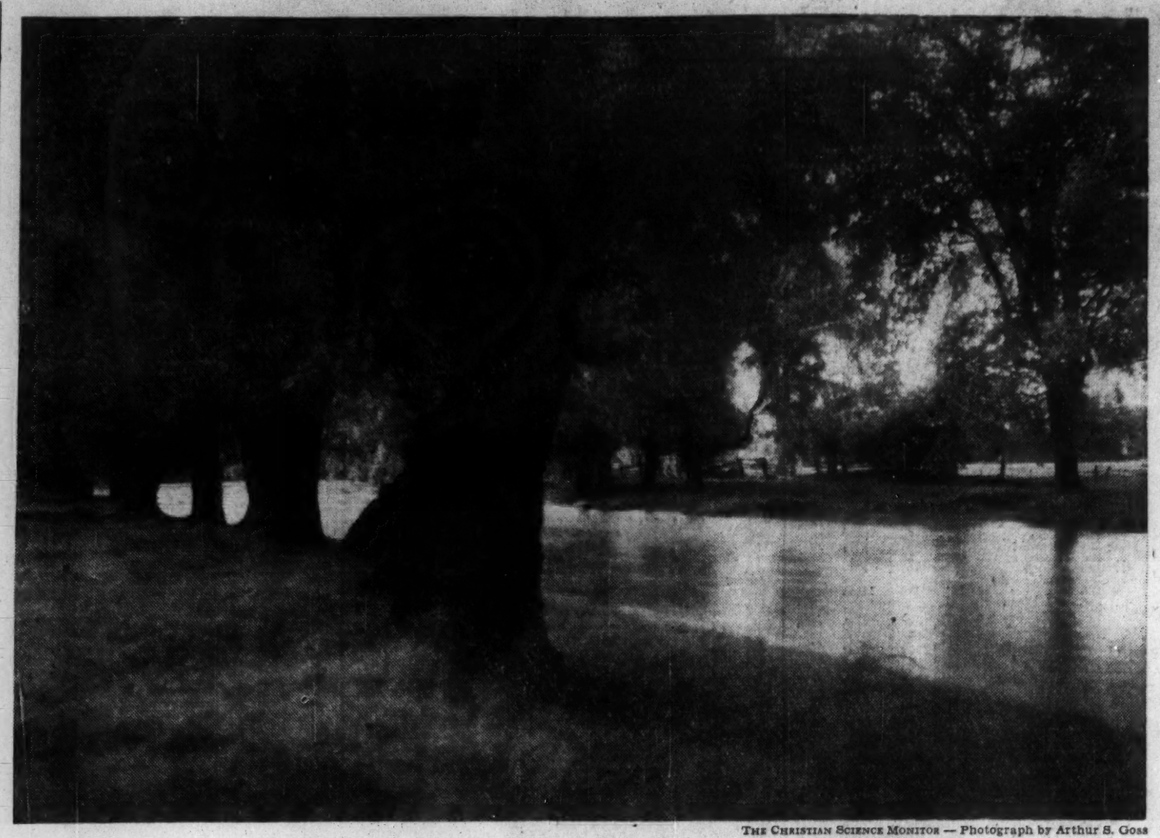
* * *

THE WIND HAD gone sighing into the valley; hardly a murmur disturbed the stillness. A car in the distance purred suddenly as it topped a rise. Then it died away, leaving the silence more obvious than before until the sound of footsteps startled us. It was so long before the owners of the footfalls came into view that we sat in amazement, gazing into the darkness. On the still, frosty air two pairs of feet, coming somewhere over the hill, rang out sharply. And then a gamekeeper and his wife, going home late from the village, came along the wide highroad. They said "good night" as they passed and we heard their footsteps again, long after they had gone, echoing on that sound box of a hill.

The lights were going out in the valley, one by one, and only the stars shone out in the whole great shadowed sweep of vale and sky. It was like watching the earth go to sleep in the darkness, tranquilly, with all its fruitage and the labor of the year put into autumn's garner.

Presently, when the stars slipped down the sky and the sleeping earth turned toward the dawn, the mist would fold over hills and valley, over copse and covert, a panoply of white. There was no evidence of it as yet—only, here and there, across the expanse of sky there floated a little trail of white as if some unseen dancer of the hills had flung a veil up to the stars and it had caught and clung there.

P. F. W.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Arthur S. Goss

MEADOWVALE: *A Peaceful Autumn Aspect of Rural Ontario*

THE waters of the Credit River wind peacefully through pastoral lands in rural Ontario. There valleys are fed by sparkling trout streams from the hills. In this photograph, the artist has embodied the tranquillity of the place in a carefully arranged design. Indeed, the artist, in his quest for beauty, often finds it in familiar places; and, in recording it by means of his particular medium, he renders real service to the passerby.

Graceful elms, with their far-flung branches against the sky, are characteristic of this countryside. Here, by green pastures, they bend to meet their own reflections in the little stream, which is like a band of shining silver as it rounds the bend. Beyond are fields of bronze and gold, where the harvest is being gathered in, and along the wayside the frosty blue of the asters mingles with tawny clumps of goldenrod. In the distance are the Caledon hills, pale rose and amethyst in the setting sun.

Wing-Patterns

SHADOWS
of silver gulls,
black against old-gold sands,—
myriad, fantastic, moving
designs!

IRENE STANLEY

I Become a Newspaper Woman

THE Flower House Studio had been all very well for making pin money, but I was not suited for a business of that sort. . . .

I spent the whole day at the shop, where we had begun to serve afternoon tea in order to turn an extra penny, and most of my evenings making lamp shades, but I was still not earning enough for my needs, and I was not altogether happy in the work. I felt that I must have something that would bring me in a fixed weekly income and at the same time satisfy my restless longing to do something that would occupy my mind as well as my fingers.

Suddenly it occurred to me that I would like to have a job on a newspaper. I spoke of it to our old friend, Van-Lear Black, who was part owner of the Baltimore *Sun*, and he gave me a letter to the managing editor, Frank Kent. My first interview with him is still fresh in my memory. The editorial offices of the *Sun* occupied most of the second floor of the Sun Building at Baltimore and Charles streets, and the entire staff worked in one huge room. The horseshoe-shaped copy desk was at one end, then came the desk of the city editor, next to it was the managing editor's desk, and ranged all over the room in rows were the reporters' desks, almost touching each other.

When I was ushered in to see Mr. Kent I threaded my way through a maze of desks. Some were closed, at others reporters were ticking frantically at their typewriters or scribbling violently on yellow sheets of copy paper, extra pencils stuck behind their ears . . .

Frank Kent afterward became a good and loyal friend, and I gave him my very best, but it was a long time before I lost my fear of him. On that first day I was almost tongue-tied before the little man with keen, steely blue eyes and a whimsical mouth, who looked me up and down quizzically as if he found me insignificant and rather amusing.

"So you want a job, do you?" he asked, pressing the tips of his fingers together in front of him and looking down at them as if he had just discovered them.

"Yes," I answered faintly.

"What kind of job?"

"I don't know—writing, of course," I added hastily.

"H'm—ever written before?"

"No, but I think I could."

"H'm—you know almost everybody in Baltimore, don't you?"

"I suppose so."

"Very well—I'll make you assistant society editor. Hey, Miss McCarty." This to a tall dark girl about my own age who was talking on the telephone at a neighboring desk.

When she had finished her conversation she came over. "I promised you an assistant the other day," Mr. Kent said abruptly. "This is Mrs. Harrison—she's going to take the job. Suppose you begin tomorrow, Mrs. Harrison. Good morning." He reached out his hand, I thought to me, until I saw that he was reaching for a sheaf of proofs.

I looked at Mary McCarty. I knew I would like her. She had nice gray humorous eyes and a firm mouth.

"I'm too busy to talk now," she said abruptly, but not unkindly. "Got to get a big list of names of people giving dinners before the german tonight. Come down at one o'clock tomorrow and we'll get started."

The next day I was at the office at the appointed time. I found that I had a desk and telephone of my own next to Mary's. That was the beginning of a comradeship and friendship closer than any other I have ever known. We took to each other from the beginning, and we soon became coworkers. She never made me feel that I was the subordinate and she the boss.

I had a terrible shock at the outset, however. "There, copy that," she said, shoving a sheet of paper covered with scribbled names at me. "It's Mrs. B—'s Bridge party tomorrow. You turn up the lid of your desk to get at the typewriter."

"Typewriter," I gasped. "I never wrote on one in my life." I was so ignorant of the requirements of my job that it had never occurred to me that I would have to type my copy.

Mary looked appalled for an instant, then she laughed. "Neither had I until I got this job. You'll soon get on to it. Bluff it out and don't let anybody know it. Look, you put the paper in like this. Now begin picking out the letters. That's fine."

Laboriously and agonizingly I typed my first bit of copy. It took me nearly an hour to make legible the announcement that Mrs. B— was giving a bridge party in honor of her debutante daughter Miss B—, and that the guests included . . . The next item was easier and it was not long before I developed a considerable degree of speed if not of accuracy.—From "There's Always Tomorrow," by MARGUERITE HARRISON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Like a Child Let Out of School

OF ALL the Stuarts Elizabeth of Bohemia is perhaps the least praised and written of. After the deposition of her husband from the throne of Bohemia she ceased to be of any political importance, and, in the years that followed, her vivid personality was felt only in the circle that surrounded her court in exile at the Hague. She was nicknamed The Queen of Hearts, for her real kingdom was an imperishable one. . . .

All through the endless negotiations for her marriage she had remained the pattern of a dutiful Princess, though her imagination was stirred by splendid visions. When Frederick had arrived to pay his first respects, she had not lifted her eyes from the ground while he bowed over the Queen's hand and exchanged compliments with Prince Henry; but when he came and knelt before her, and she saw how handsome he was and how like the fairy-tale Prince who in all her dreams had been the slightly nebulous partner of her fortunes, her heart quickened a beat, and she presented not her hand but her cheek in greeting. . . .

The wedding journey of Frederick and Elizabeth was taken by easy stages through Holland, down the Rhine into the Palatinate. At the Hague they were entertained by the Prince of Orange. . . . Released from formality, she was like a child let out of school—all her life Elizabeth was to love playing truant—and she chattered and laughed, flushed with the delight of being her own mistress and accountable to nobody. Intoxicated with new sights and experiences she was gay and gracious to everyone, and bade her new kinsmen of Orange an affectionate good-bye, waving artlessly to them from the deck as the state barge slid away down stream.

The long journey up the Rhine was a prolonging of the fairy-tale. The cavalcade of gilt barges, with fringed canopies of crimson velvet, moved slowly up the broad yellow river, between banks clothed with pines and upland slopes sweet with flowers, by fortressed abbey and craggy stronghold, between dark ascending terraces of cliff and sunlit stretches of pasture. So many were the delays by the way to receive gifts and listen to nuptial orations, that it was June before the royal party reached the Palatinate and disembarked for the last stage, on horseback, of the journey. . . .

The people of the Palatinate idolized her. When she went out they crowded round her in the streets trying to touch the hem of her skirts. The Princesses they had known were more or less of one pattern, stolid, stout, impeccably respectable and entirely preoccupied with domestic affairs. To them Elizabeth, with her impetuous grace, was a creature of fairyland. She loved to escape, masked and hooded, with two of her English ladies, and wander with the crowd in the market-place. She had a host of strange pets, dogs and monkeys and parrakeets with whom she carried on serious imaginary conversations. Rangers in the woods, and peasants who had gone far afield searching for firewood, would be startled by the thunder of hoofs and catch a glimpse of her green riding-habit and a flying plume, vanishing along the forest glades.—ALICE BUCHAN, in "A Stuart Portrait." (London: Peter Davies.)

November Garden

WHAT though her brightest pigments fade and harden,
Earth still has color for a tangled garden.
Under the sun her pear tree holds in lieu
Of leaves a flock of starlings to the blue,
And mid the vines, wet with a silver stain,
She burns her Chinese lanterns in the rain.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

Taking Care of Oneself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TAKE care of yourself!" How frequently this loving admonition is heard among friends and relatives! It is simple advice and is, no doubt, frequently given with little thought concerning a possible deeper meaning. Usually the advice to take care of oneself is based on the belief that health, happiness, and safety are resident in matter and that careful attention to the man-made laws of matter will prolong in one's experience a reasonable state of harmony.

An individual can have no more important job than that of taking proper care of himself, and that job, well done, constitutes steady employment. Christian Science teaches that this care must be removed from a material to a spiritual basis in order that health, happiness, and security may be demonstrated as a permanent heritage of all. The most exact care and attention given to the human body, and strict obedience to material health laws and practices, have failed to perpetuate health. In fact, in many cases those who most carefully follow so-called rules of health express the least health.

Under the marginal heading, "A clean mind and body," in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes in part (p. 383): "One says: 'I take good care of my body.' To do this, the pure and exalting influence of the divine Mind on the body is requisite, and the Christian Scientist takes the best care of his body when he leaves it most out of his thought, and, like the Apostle Paul, is 'willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.' "

An understanding of God and of man's relation to Him is essential if one is rightly to take care of oneself, and this understanding has been made possible of attainment by mankind through the revelation of Christian Science. This teaching clarifies the meaning of inspired passages of Scripture and so brings the blessing of true self-knowledge to all seekers. Anyone who so desires may begin at once to know God, the loving Father-Mother, and man, as the perfect reflection of infinite Spirit. The only requirement is a persistent discarding of material beliefs and practices, and a joyous acceptance and utilization of spiritual ideas which constantly emanate from divine Mind.

Man, the reflection of God, is always perfect and complete. He is spiritual, not material. He is always conscious of complete harmony and perfect safety, and is cared for and sustained by the unchangeable law of God, the law which holds man forever in his right place, entirely free from danger. The material so-called man is mortal, the evidence of mortal thinking, which thinking must be put off; and it is put off in proportion to the acceptance into our consciousness of the truth that man is not mortal, but immortal and eternally coexistent with his Maker. Taking care of oneself involves the surrender of a false or mortal sense of self as material. A humble acknowledgment of the omnipotence of Spirit and a demonstration of the attributes of God in daily living ensure freedom from the illusive attraction of matter, and reveal the true selfhood which is the expression of Soul, and divinely cared for.

Paul exhorted the Philippians to surrender fearful caretaking, saying to them (Phil. 4:6), "Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God." The understanding of God as Love imparts an assurance of tender and constant provision for every need. It supplies the present need of mankind by demonstrating spiritual abundance which is always present. Everyone wants purity, health, happiness, home, happy relationships. These are the normal result of expressing "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," which the Scriptures designate as "the fruit of the Spirit" (Galatians 5:22, 23).

The tendency to lay the blame for one's discordant experience on environment, lack of opportunity, or associations is checked by the understanding of man's real selfhood. A visitor in a schoolroom overheard a young child complain to the teacher about the misdeeds of another. The teacher listened to part of the tale and then gently asked, "But whom are you to take care of?" The disturbed look on the child's face disappeared immediately and the child responded happily, "I just have to take care of myself." He had caught a glimpse of the fact that one is responsible only for one's own thoughts and deeds, and that nothing can interrupt or obstruct the harmony which is man's inheritance.

Right care of self makes the individual more alert in grasping opportunities for doing good to his fellow men. Unselfed love and willing service are characteristics of the individual who has gained a measure of knowledge of man's true selfhood. In this meaningful statement Mrs. Eddy makes clear the right way to care for oneself (Science and Health, p. 106): "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

What a wonderful picture it is to contemplate—home, church, government, a world in which each individual is taking care of himself by the clear recognition that "the government shall be upon his shoulder"! Strife, dissension, fear, lack, and disease disappear before a spiritual understanding of the loving admonition, "Take care of yourself!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Goed voor Zichzelf Zorgen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

ZORG goed voor uzelf!" Hoe dikwijls wordt deze liefdevolle vermaning niet onder vrienden of verwanten gehoord! Het is een eenvoudige raadgeving, en ongetwijfeld wordt er dikwijls niet gedacht aan de diepere beteekenis, die deze woorden zouden kunnen hebben. Gewoonlijk is de raadgeving, goed voor zichzelf te zorgen, gegrond op de geloofwijze, dat welzijn, geluk en veiligheid in de stof zetelen, en dat een zorgvuldig nakomen van stoffelijke wetten, door de menschen gemaakt, een zekere toestand van harmonie in der menschen ervaring zal bestendigen.

Een mensch kan geen belangrijker werk hebben dan goed voor zichzelf te zorgen, en wordt dit werk goed gedaan, dan is het „vast werk." Christian Science leert dat deze zorg van een stoffelijke op een geestelijke basis gebracht moet worden, om welzijn, geluk en veiligheid als ons aller erfdeel te kunnen demonstreeren. De meest nauwlettende zorg en aandacht, aan het menschelijk lichaam geschonken, en strikte gehoorzaamheid aan stoffelijke gezondheidswetten, zijn er niet in geslaagd de gezondheid te bestendigen. In vele gevallen geven juist zij, die de gezondheidsvoorschriften het nauwkeurigst navolgen, het minste blijk van een goede gezondheid.

Onder de kantteekening: „Een zuiver gemoed en lichaam" schrijft Mary Baker Eddy in het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 383) onder meer: „Somtijds zegt men: 'Ik verzorg mijn lichaam goed.' Wil men dit doen, dan wordt de zuivere en verheffende invloed van het goddelijk Gemoed op het lichaam vereischt, en de Christian Scientist verzorgt zijn lichaam het best, wanneer hij dit het meest uit zijn gedachten houdt en evenals de Apostel Paulus 'Meer behagen [heeft] om uit het lichaam uit te wonen en bij den Heere in te wonen.'"

God te leeren verstaan en des menschen verwantschap met Hem te gaan beseffen, is een eerste vereischte om op de juiste wijze voor zichzelf te zorgen, en door de openbaring van Christian Science is aan de menschheid de weg hiertoe geopend. Deze leer verduidelijkt de beteekenis van geïnspireerde Schriftgedeelten, en brengt op die wijze de zegen van ware zelfkennis binnen ieders bereik." Een iegelijk, die dit wenscht, kan een aanvang maken met God, den liefdevollen Vader-Moeder, te leeren kennen, en den mensch te gaan zien als de volmaakte weerspiegeling van oneindige Geest. Te volharden in het afleggen van alle stoffelijke geloofwijzen en gewoonten, en vreugdevol de geestelijke ideeën, welke onafgebroken voortvloeien uit goddelijk Gemoed, te aanvaarden en te benutten, is hetgeen hiertoe noodig is.

De mensch, de weerspiegeling Gods, is altijd volmaakt en volkomen. Hij is geestelijk, niet stoffelijk. Hij is altijd bewust van volkomen harmonie en volmaakte veiligheid, en hij wordt verzorgd en in stand gehouden door de onveranderlijke wet Gods,—de wet, die den mensch immer op zijn juiste plaats houdt, algeheel behoed tegen gevaar. De stoffelijke, zoogenaamde mensch is sterfelijk, een product van het sterfelijk denken, en dit denken moet afgelegd worden, en het wordt afgelegd in de mate waarin ons bewustzijn de waarheid aanvaardt, dat de mensch niet sterfelijk is doch onsterfelijk en eeuwiglijk samenbestaand met zijn Schepper. Goed voor onszelf te zorgen, sluit in dat wij het foutieve en sterfelijke begrip opgeven, dat de mensch stoffelijk is. Een ootmoedig erkennen van de almacht van Geest, en een demonstreeren in het dagelijksch leven van de eigenschappen van God, maakt den mensch vrij van de vermeende aantrekkingskracht van de stof, en openbaart des menschen ware wezen, dat de uiting is van God, en door God wordt verzorgd.

Paulus spoorde de Filippensen aan alle vreesachtige bezorgdheid af te leggen, tot hen zeggende (Filip. 4:6): „Weest in geen ding bezorgd, maar laat uwe begeerten in alles door bidden en smeeken, met dankzegging, bekend worden bij God." Te begrijpen dat God Liefde is, schenkt de verzekerdheid van een teedere, voortdurende voorziening in elke nood. Dit begrijpen voorziet in de huidige nooden van het menschdom door de geestelijke overvloed aan het licht te brengen, die immer tegenwoordig is. Iedereen wenscht reinheid, welzijn en geluk, iedereen verlangt naar een thuis en naar vriendschapsbanden. Dit zijn de normale gevolgen van het tot uiting brengen van „liefde, blijdschap, vrede, lankmoedigheid, goedertierenheid, goedheid, geloof, zachtmoedigheid [en] matigheid," die in de Heilige Schrift „de vrucht des Geestes" genoemd worden (Gal. 5:22).

De neiging om een onharmonische ondervinding te wijten aan iemands omgeving, aan gebrek aan mogelijkheden, of aan de personen, waarmede hij omgaat, wordt overwonnen door het begrijpen van wat het ware „ik" van den mensch is. Iemand, die een zaal in een schoolgebouw binnentrad, hoorde dat een kind zich bij den onderwijzer beklaagde over een slechte daad van een ander kind. De onderwijzer luisterde naar een deel van het verhaal, en vroeg toen vriendelijk: „Maar op wie heb je te letten?" De booze uitdrukking op het gezichtje van het kind verdween onmiddellijk, en het antwoordde vroolijk: „Ik heb alleen op mijzelf te letten." Hij had iets leeren begrijpen van de waarheid, dat de mensch alleen verantwoordelijk is voor zijn eigen gedachten en daden, en dat niets de harmonie kan verbreken of belemmeren, welke des menschen erfdeel is.

Op de rechte wijze voor zichzelf te zorgen maakt den mensch meer wakker om iedere gelegenheid, zijn medemenschen ten zegen te zijn, aan te grijpen. Een liefde, ontdaan van het eigen-ik, en een willig dienen teekenen den mensch, die eenigermate des menschen ware ikheid is gaan begrijpen. In de volgende beteekenisvolle verklaring wijst Mrs. Eddy de juiste weg aan om voor zichzelf te zorgen: „De mensch staat alleen dan onder zelf-bestuur, wanneer hij juist geleid wordt, en bestuurd wordt door zijn Maker, door goddelijke Waarheid en Liefde" (*Science and Health*, blz. 106).

Wat een wondervol beeld geeft dit ons te zien,—een gezin, een kerk, een regeering, een wereld, waarin ieder individueel zorg draagt voor zichzelf door het helder besef dat „de heerschappij is op zijnen schouder!" Strijd, oneenigheid, vrees, gebrek en krankheid verdwijnen voor het geestelijk verstaan van de liefdevolle vermaning: „Zorg goed voor uzelf!"

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations

Realizing Sales Temporarily Check Rise in Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Required To Absorb Much Profit-Taking

By Forrest Price

They raked in their profits.

And it was a very active stock market.

Total transfers aggregated about 4,000,000 shares.

There was nothing of an unfavorable character in the news.

Stocks just dropped of their own weight.

But not all of them.

In fact while realizing sales were in progress in some issues new highs were reached by others.

For instance gains of 2 to 3 points or more were established by Commonwealth & Southern, Spiegel-May-Stern, Collins & Aikman, Spaulding preferred, Yellow Truck preferred, American Chain, Goodrich preferred, Marlin Rockwell, Lily Tulip and Minneapolis Honeywell.

Radio was a star performer so far as activity was concerned. It advanced about a point to a new high.

American Telephone went to a new high on the regular dividend declaration.

Homestake Mining soared more than 12 points. The regular "extra" dividend declaration also helped this stock.

Among the losers were Chesapeake Corp., Chesapeake & Ohio, Columbia Pictures certificates, U. S. Steel, Westinghouse Air Brake, Allis Chalmers, Owens Illinois Glass, Motor Products, Western Union, Westinghouse Electric, Chrysler, General Electric and Case.

A heavy selling wave struck the market in the late trading. The close was weak.

Bonds of a secondary character were inclined to sell off. Some of the better grade were slightly higher. There were no important changes among the U. S. Governments. Italian and German loans were weak features of the foreign group. Australian and Brazilian issues were firm.

Favorable crop reports from Argentina weakened Chicago wheat prices. Cotton was active in New York. Prices were uneven.

While it is generally acknowledged that business recovery is well on the way, industrial leaders are not altogether satisfied with what they see ahead of them. What they desire is sufficient assurance of future conditions to enable them to go ahead and make long range plans for expansion.

Uncertainties as to coming legislation in the next Congress which meets in January and the attitude which the Administration and the various commissions will assume toward business under laws already enacted, will require more than mere words to restore confidence.

When such confidence has been fully established, the prediction is that the greatest business will be witnessed that this country has ever seen.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; large scale profit-taking unsettles list.

Bonds: Irregular; rails and industrials yield under profit-taking.

Curb: Mixed; leaders under selling pressure.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; gold currencies in supply.

Cotton: Steady; higher cables; trade and foreign buying.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; widespread Argentine rains.

Corn: Lower; larger receipts expected.

Cattle: Strong to thrifty higher; top $14.

Hogs: Mostly steady to 10 lower; top $9.55.

Foreign

London: A better tendency developed on the Stock Exchange today despite international uncertainties. Renewed speculative buying caused an improvement in gold shares, oils and transatlantic issues. Gilt-edge and aviation shares hardened on investment buying, and the market closed steady.

Paris: Trading on the Bourse displayed uneasiness today, with most attention being attracted by the fluctuation in Rentes, which declined early but later regained their losses. The closing tone was irregular.

Berlin: Holiday.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.97½	.97¾	.96⅝	.96⅜	— ⅜
May	.97½	.97⅜	.96⅜	.96½	— ½
July	.90⅞	.90⅞	.89⅞	.90	— ¼
	Corn				
December	.61⅝	.62	.60⅜	.60¾	— ⅜
May	.60¾	.61	.60	.60½	— ¼
July	.61⅞	.61⅞	.61	.61¼	— ⅜
	Oats				
December	.27⅛	.27¼	.26¾	.26⅞	— ⅛
May	.28⅝	.28¾	.28⅜	.28⅜	+ ⅛
July	.28⅞	.28⅞	.28⅜	.28⅜	— ⅜
	Rye				
December	.49⅝	.49⅝	.49¼	.49¾	— ⅛
May	.51	.51⅜	.51	.51⅜	— ¼

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.85¼	.84⅝	.85	+¼
May	.89⅛	.88½	.88⅞	+⅛

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Columbia Pic new 25c Q Jan. 2 Dec. 18

Increased

Jaeger Machine 15c Dec. 2 Nov. 25
Kennecott Copper 20c Dec. 26 Nov. 29

Accumulated

Alabama Water Svc
$6 pf $1.50 Dec. 1 Nov. 20
Continental Stl pf $11 Dec. 20 Dec. 10

Irregular

Natl Sug Ref NJ 50c Jan.2,'36 Dec.2,'35

Stock

Columbia Pictures new
2½% S Feb. 3 Jan. 23
Do new 2½% S Aug. 3 July 23

Cotton Market Active

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Cotton was moderately active and, while somewhat irregular, ruled generally higher today on trade buying and covering in the near months. December sold up to 11.90, and Mar. to 11.60, making net advances of 8 to 10 points but the mid-afternoon market was several points off from the best, with prices 1 to 8 points net higher, except for October, which was 2 points net lower.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	
May	11.68	11.68	11.48	11.50	—.08
July	11.99	11.99	11.84	11.84	—.08

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov.20	Last Nov.19
51	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	52½	51½	51½	51
74¾	51	2¶	Acme Steel	71½	71½	71½	71¼
9¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅛
96⅝	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
35¾	28	2	Adams Millis	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	33⅜
19⅞	8	.30b	Addressograph	19½	19	19	19½
18⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	18¼	18	18⅛	18
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	..
173	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	171½	171½	171⅛	172½
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15¾	14¾	15⅝	14¾
25½	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr Pf(h)	24½zz	21½zz	23⅝zz	24⅝
2⅝	¾	..	Alleghany Cp(h)	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅝
9½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf wx xxx(h)	8½	7½	7⅞	8⅜
9½	1¾	..	Allegh pf xw(h)	8	7¼	7¼	..
9	2	..	Alleh pf ww(h)	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	8⅜
1¾	1⅜	..	Allis Chalmers rts wi	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
172	125	6	Allied Chem	168¼	166¼	168¼	167½
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	126½	126½	126½	126½
8¾	3½	..	Allied Stores	9	8¼	8⅝	8¾
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	36¾	34½	34¾	36⅛
21⅞	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	22¾	21⅝	22	21
73¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	73½	72½	72½	73
4¼	2¼	..	Amal Leather	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	75	74	74½	74½
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	51¾	51½	51½	52½
47⅝	13½	..	Am Bank Note	46⅝	43¾	44	45¼
70	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	69½	69½	69½	69½
17⅝	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	16¾	15½	16½	15⅜
86½	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1 pf	84¼	83¼	84¼	83
41	21	1	Am Brake S&F	41½	40½	40½	41
129	119	7	Am BS&F pf	127	127	127	..
149⅝	110	4	Am Can	148	144⅝	145	147¼
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	157	157	157	157
32⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fy	32⅝	30¼	31	32
64⅞	25½	..	Am Car & Fy pf	64	60½	60½	64
27	8	..	Am Chain	28¼	26½	27	26
114	38	1¾¶	Am Chain pf	13	113	113	..
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	90	89	90	90¼
8¾	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	8½	8	8	8¼
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	3¤	3½	3½	3¤
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¼	2	2	2¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	33½	32	32	32¾
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	28¼	26	26	28
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	13¾	13	13	13⅛
35½	28	..	Am Hide & L vi pf	34¼	33½	33½	..
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	14	13½	13½	14½
5	3	..	Am Hide & L N	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
39½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	37½	37¼	37¼	37⅞
4¾	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
37¾	14½	5	Am Ice pf	17½	16¾	16¾	16½
10⅞	4½	..	Am International	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
27½	9	..	Am Locomotive	27¾	25	25½	27⅜
74	32	..	Am Loco pf	73½	70¼	70½	72½
11¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	11¾
11¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	11⅜	11¼	11½	11¼
31⅝	13½	..	Am Metal	31⅛	29⅜	29¾	30⅝
130½	72	4¶	Am Metal 6%	128	128	128	..
33¼	18½	.80¶	Am Mach & Fy	32½	32	32	32½
31	24	1½	Am News	33	33	33	31
9⅜	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9
41½	8⅜	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf	40	38⅛	38½	39¼
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	46¼	45	45	45⅝
21¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	22½	21¼	21½	21¾
156	110½	7¶	Am Radiator pf	155	155	155	155
32⅜	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	32¼	31½	31⅜	31¾
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
19¾	4½	..	Am Seating	18¼	17½	17⅝	18¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	23¾	23⅜	23¾	..
37¾	31⅝	..	Am Smelting & Ref	62	60¼	60½	61½
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	137½	137½	137½	..
104¼	72⅛	5	Am Tobacco	104	102½	102½	103½
107	74¾	5	Am Tob B	106½	105½	105½	106¾
141	129⅛	6	Am Tob pf	141	139	141	141
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24¾	23¾	23¾	24⅝
43	23½	2¶	Am Stores	35¾	35½	35¾	..
70½	50⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref	58¼	56	56	57¾
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	137	137	137	..
151⅜	98⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	151¾	150¼	151	150¾
63¾	21½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5¼	4¾	4¾	5
27	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	26	25½	25½	26½
27⅞	18½	1¶	Am Sum Tob	27	26⅜	26⅜	26¾
21¾	7½	1	Am Wat W & E	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
94¼	48	6	Am Wat1pf	92½	90	90	93½
10¾	3⅞	..	Am Woolen	10⅝	10	10¼	10½
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	68⅜	66¼	66⅜	68⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	Q
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	5⅜	5	5⅜	5⅜
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4½	4½	4½	4½
49	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	44	44	44	..
24½	8	..	Anaconda Sop	24⅜	23⅜	24¼	24¼
34½	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	35	33⅜	35	33
17⅜	10⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	15½	15	15⅛	15½
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	102¼	102	102	..
10¼	3¼	..	Andes Copper	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	45¾	45	45	45½
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	120½	120	120	45½
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	108½	108⅛	108½	108
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4⅞	4½
76⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	65⅝	65	65	65
8½	4	..	Arnold Constable	8¼	7⅜	7⅝	8⅛
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	8½	8½	8½	..
44½	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	44	42¼	42⅝	44
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Good	18¼	17¼	17½	18
92	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	92
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	53⅜	51½	52	53⅛
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	86½	85⅜	85⅜	85¼
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	28⅜	27	27½	28⅛
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
12⅝	6	..	Atl Gulf¾WI pf	10½	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
28	20½	1*	Atl Refining	23¼	23¼	24¾	25⅜
48⅛	33¾	2	Atlas Powder	46¾	46	46	46¼
15⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	15½	14¼	14½	15½
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	36½	36	36	36½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	10¼	9⅝	9¾	10
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
	—B—						
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h	5⅜	4½	5	4¼
35¼	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	36⅝	35	35½	35¼
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15⅝	15	15	15½
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	21½	20½	20½	21¼
110¼	100⅞	6½	Bamberger pf	110	110	110	110
49½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	45
15¼	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13¼	12⅜	12½	13¼
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	85½	85½	85½	86
55	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig	53	53	53	52½
12⅜	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	12½	11⅜	12	12¼
20⅛	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	19	18½	18¾	18⅝
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	90	90	90	90¼
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14⅜	13½	13½	14¾
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	21⅝	21	21¼	21½
19⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
71½	34	2	Best & Co	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	..
51½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	51½	49⅝	50⅜	51¾
121½	55¾	3½g	Beth Steel pf	119¾	118¾	119¾	119¼
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	27	26½	26½	27⅛
17	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16⅞
2.27	1.65	.40	Bloomingdale	23¼	23¼	23¼	22½
83	26¼	..	Blumenthal pf	82	82	82	82
16⅜	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	14	13⅜	13½	13¾
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	52½	51¼	51¾	51¾
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	95	95	95	96
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	41	40½	40½	..
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	26½	26	26¼	26⅜
65¼	28¼	7	Borg Warner	62⅞	61½	62	62½
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	6	6	6	5¼
2⅛	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
55⅝	24½	2¶	Briggs Mfg	54¼	52¾	52¾	54
17	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17⅛	16½	16⅝	17
55	27½	3	Briggs & Strat	52½	52½	62⅛	61⅞
41¾	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	41½	41	41	41¼
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42	41½	41½	42
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	3½	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
32	14	2	Brooklyn U Gas	32½	31	31½	31¼
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	57	56	56½	56½
10¾	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
8⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	8⅛	7½	7⅝	7⅞
16⅞	8⅛	..	Bucyrus	15⅞	15½	15¾	15½
19¼	15⅛	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
57½	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	57	57	57	..
41	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	43½	40	43½	39⅝
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	9	9	9	8¾
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	4½	3⅞	4⅛	4½
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	22	21½	21¾	22
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	16½	16½	16⅝	..
15¾	3¾	.20b	Columbia Gas	15¼	14¾	14¾	14⅞
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	85	89	89	88½
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	73¼	69½	69½	72½
101¼	67	4¶	Columbian vtc n	100	98	98	99¾
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	48½	47⅜	47⅜	48
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	63¼	62	62½	62½
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	112½	112½	112½	..
105	98⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6%	101	100½	101	100½
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	22⅛	20⅞	21½	21
3	3	..	Comwlth & So	3	2⅜	2¾	2⅝
71	29¼	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	69	66	67½	65½
119½	110	5½	Com Credit pf	113	111½	111½	112
10¼	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
45½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	45¾	44⅜	44⅜	44¾
49	14⅜	..	Conn Ry & Lt	16½	15	16¼	15
58½	26	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	26	24	26	26
7½	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	5½
23½	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	19¼	18¼	18¼	19¾
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
34½	15½	1	Consol Gas	34¾	33¾	33⅞	33¾
105	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	105½	104½	105⅛	104⅞
4½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	4¼	4	4	4¼
10½	6¼	.25b	Consol Oil	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
11½	10⅛	8	Consol Oil pf	110⅝	110½	110⅝	110⅝
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	4	3⅝	4	3⅞
1¼	½	..	Consol Textile	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
82	69	6½	Cons Cigar ppf ww	71½	71¼	71¼	72
19¼	8¾	..	Contained Co	19	18	18	19
11½	4¼	..	Contained B	8½	8¼	..	..
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	9	8¾	8⅝	9
1⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	65½	65½	65½	66⅝
98½	62¾	3	Cont Can	99¼	95½	95½	98
18	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Fibre	17	16⅝	16¾	17
44½	28¾	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	44½	43¼	43½	43¾
2	⅝	..	Cont Motors	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
28¾	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	27⅞	27	27½	28
61	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	61½	61¼	61¼	61
78⅝	60	3	Corn Products	71¼	69¾	69¾	70½
165	148¼	7	Corn Prod pf	156¾	156¾	156¾	156½
6⅝	4⅛	..	Coty	6¾	6	6½	6
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37½	37¼	37½	37¼
17¾	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	17½	17	17	17⅛
48⅞	23½	1¶	Crown Cork & S	47¾	46½	47	48
74¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	48	48	48	47½
7¼	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
29⅜	14	..	Crucible Steel	27¾	27¼	27⅜	28½
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6⅝	6¼	6½	6⅜
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	66	65½	65½	66
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	40½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	20½	19¾	20	20⅝
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	103¼	102½	102½	103
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8⅜	8	8	8¼
41	16	..	Cutler Hammer	40½	38½	38½	40
	—D—						
9½	6	..	Davega St	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9½
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	58	56	56	58
28	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	27½	26⅞	27¼	27
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	36⅝	35¼	35½	35⅜
19½	11	..	Del Lack&W	15⅝	14⅜	14⅞	14½
4¾	1¼	..	Denver RG pf (h)	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
119¼	65	4	Detroit Edison	120	119½	119½	119
6	2	..	Detroit & Mack	5	4⅜	5	4½
12½	5½	..	Det & Mack pf	9	8¾	9	..
50¾	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	45½	44½	44½	45⅞
21¼	20⅞	..	Diesel WG Co	21¼	20¼	20¼	..
41	20½	1½g	Diamond Match	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	41
41½	34⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
43¼	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	41¼	40¼	40⅜	40⅜
12⅝	6⅜	..	Dominion Stores	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	34¾	33½	33½	33½
15¼	6¾	..	Dresser B	15	15	15	15
7	2	..	Dunhill Inter	6¾	6	6⅛	6
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
146½	86⅜	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	146½	144½	145	145½
132	75⅝	6	du Pont deb	131	130⅝	130½	130½
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	114	113½	114	113¼
	—E—						
8	3⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7½	7	7	7⅜
172¼	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	171	171	171	172
164	141	5	Eastman Kod pf	155½	155	155	155
30⅝	16⅜	1¶	Eaton Mfg	28⅞	27¾	27¾	28½
38¾	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	35½	34½	34½	35⅜
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	110⅝
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	9⅛	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
8⅜	5⅝	..	Elec & Mus Ind	7¼	7	7	6⅞
2¼	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	24⅝	24	24	24
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	26¾	25¾	25¾	26¾
58	39	2¼	Elec Sto Battery	57	56	56	56½
18	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	64	64	64	64
8¼	1½	..	Engineers Pub S	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	..
50	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	43	42	43	45½
55½	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	54½	54½	54½	..
7⅜	4½	..	Equitable Off Bldg	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5¾
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	11⅜	11	11	10⅞
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	15¼	14¼	14¼	15
13	6¼	..	Erie RR 2pf	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	13⅜	13	13⅜	13
27½	15	1	Evans Products	26½	25¼	25⅝	26⅝
6	2	..	Exchange Buffet	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
	—F—						
2¼	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	7½	7	7½	6⅞
31⅝	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	32	29½	30	31½
140	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	139⅞	139½	139⅞	140
21	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	21⅜	20	20	20⅞
85	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	82	82	82	..
7½	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7	6½	6½	7
25	16⅛	.60¶	Fed'l Dept Sto	24	23½	23½	23¾
45	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	44⅝	43	43	44½
18⅛	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	16⅝	16¼	16½	16⅝
96⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	96½	96½	96½	96
3⅛	⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	2½	2¼	2½	..
58⅞	44¾	2½	First Nat Stores	45	44½	44½	44⅞
27½	19	1¶	Florsheim Shoe A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27½
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B h	4	4	4	4⅛
66⅜	20¼	1	Food Mach	64	63	64	64
23⅜	9⅝

Business and Industry

Roosevelt Says Foreign Trade Vital to Domestic Prosperity

Commerce and Finance

Manufacturers Cheerful About Low Inventories

WASHINTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — Stocks of unconsumed goods—especially raw materials—are reported at encouragingly low levels by official figure gatherers.

Generally speaking, they said, increased consumption has matched the last year's rise in industrial production to prevent any theatening accumulation of inventories.

In event of continuation of the trend, they foresaw steady prices and firm demand as present stocks are depleted and replaced.

For the present, they added, numerous manufacturers deliberately are building up their inventories in anticipation of big Christmas sales. Commerce Department reports have indicated a holiday trade substantially above that of recent years.

High inventories—an excess of supply—usually result in falling prices. They mean idle factories, as well, for available accumulations generally are drawn upon before demand for renewed production reaches the manufacturer. Consequently they have a bearing upon employment and pay rolls.

Discussing today's situation on the basis of incomplete but indicative reports from business centers, government business statisticians thought the decline in raw material stocks highly favorable and the drop in inventories of manufacturers at least satisfactory.

"Raw material stocks have been cut in half in the last two years, except for cotton and there they have been reduced," one of them said. "The drop is especially true in foods. It looks like the problem is becoming one of producing an adequate supply."

A limited list of items on which the Commerce Department maintains inventory figures today showed a decline from 154 to 127 in terms of index figures for the entire group during the period between September, 1934, and September, 1935.

Raw material stocks fell from 187 to 141 and manufactures from 109 to 106. While the decline in the latter was small, other indices showed a simultaneous rise in industrial production from 73 to 89. The indices are based upon the 1923-1925 average as 100.

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Executive Wants Big Business Lobby to 'Gang Up' on New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—A call by Edward F. Hutton, chairman of the board of General Foods Corporation, for big business to get together in a federation that will "gang up" on the New Deal and establish a lobby in Washington which will overshadow all the "pressure groups" there, is contained in the Public Utilities Fortnightly, a utility trade journal, out today. Mr. Hutton's corporation is one of the biggest dealing in food supplies in this country.

All industry, big and little, has a stake in the controversy between the Government and business, he declares. Defining this controversy as revolving around "regimentation, collectivism and other isms," Mr. Hutton says that businessmen of the country, the owners of stocks and bonds or any other property, the holders of insurance policies or the depositors in banks must realize that the only way to halt such a program is for all groups to join together in one great group which will come to the help of any individual group when it is attacked.

"It is only in this way that a great industrial and business lobby can be created which will be heard effectively in the halls of Congress, in the executive departments and even in the White House itself," he says.

"Such a group, representative of all factions, can come to the support of representatives and senators who are backing proper and constructive legislation and fight with all the resources at its command those representatives and senators who are backing destructive legislation for their own political ends.

"I have said before, and I say again, that I do not approve of the methods used by minority pressure groups. They have a tendency to warp the judgment of members of Congress and make it difficult for them to exercise their free and independent judgment, but just so long as they exist, business and industry have no choice. They must adopt similar tactics.

"Business and industry can have a lobby which will overshadow them all. Why don't we organize it and come to the help of any business and industry when help is needed? Why not create an American federation of business? After all, the profit and loss system and labor are sleeping in the same bed."

Mr. Hutton declared that "if the Government should succeed in carrying out the plans so carefully drafted by radical socialists, all industry must suffer sooner or later."

"So I say, 'Let's gang up,'" he urged.

The World's Business

China Explains Silver Policy—Making Understanding More Difficult—What Is a Standard?

By H. B. E.

AS IF the subject were not already confused, Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, has added to the confusion created by China's departure from the silver standard, even though his ostensible object is to explain it. He says, "The new monetary policy means neither suspension of bank-note convertibility nor abandonment of the silver standard for the currency. It is, rather, a suspension of the circulation of silver currency in the market." Have we, then, been wrong in saying, with all the correspondents from China and the commentators here, that the decree spelled the suspension of the silver standard? Not at all. There is no reason, however, to criticize Dr. Kung on the score of disingenuousness. He has simply improved upon the precedent adopted by the Roosevelt Administration in denying that the dollar was severed from the gold standard in March, 1933.

This kind of thing, however, is rather hard on the public. Money is a complex subject. Prof. Irving Fisher says there are only 18 men in the world who understand it. It is even more complex in connection with the money relations between countries, or foreign exchange. At the time I noticed Dr. Kung's statement I was reading a book the flyleaf of which contained this quotation from a debate in the British House of Commons:

"Lt.-Col. Hurst: '. . . Of course this subject of foreign exchanges is one I know very little about, and I believe very few people do know anything about it. Indeed, I have read that only one person knows the real arcana of foreign exchanges, and he is in a lunatic asylum. The late Lord Goschen was thought to know something about it, but to the great mass of the people it is a very difficult subject indeed, and very humbly and tentatively I make the suggestion to my right hon. friend that it might be wise to appoint a small committee of experts, if any in this country, who do understand this question . . .'

This difficulty of understanding is now enhanced by political camouflage. Statesmen are explaining fundamental changes in monetary policy in such meaningless language that it conveys the exact opposite of the facts.

By its action on Nov. 4 China not only left the silver standard; it did something that it had already done! By doing the same thing twice over it followed the American example as to gold. America left the gold standard in March, 1933. In April the decree *nisi* was made absolute, as they say in the divorce courts, and then the Administration admitted the divorce. When the news was finally borne to Mr. W. H. Woodin, then Secretary of the Treasury, that gentleman, with his characteristic whimsicality, murmured: "What, again?" China left the silver standard as far back as Oct. 15, 1934. Last week the decree *nisi* was made absolute, though Dr. Kung, unlike President Roosevelt, still denies the divorce.

For a currency to remain on a metallic standard, several conditions must be observed. The metal and the currency must be interchangeable at a fixed price. There must be no restrictions placed upon this interchangeability either as to quantity or as to persons requesting convertibility. That is what a *standard* means—something fixed, not interfered with. (It is astonishing, by the way, to see so many references to a managed standard—a contradiction in terms.)

A Chinese dollar has three quarters of an ounce of silver in it. To be a silver standard currency, therefore, Chinese currency must be allowed to fluctuate with the price of silver. On Oct. 15, 1934, China put obstacles in the way of convertibility when it checked the exchange of currency into silver for export abroad. The rush, of course, was caused by the American Silver Purchase Act. China's restrictions caused its currency and silver to part company in their fixed relations. A depreciation was visible outside China on the foreign exchanges. The Chinese dollar declined from 37.6 United States cents in September to around 30 cents today. Its bullion value, however, outside China has remained at 50 cents. This difference showed that China was off the silver standard. Even in several parts of China itself silver went to a premium in terms of convertible notes. Now there has been a suspension of convertibility for internal as well as external purposes.

China is in a different situation from the United States. Mr. Hoover in his speech last week questioned why the United States should keep any gold if the country is supposed to have a managed currency. But the dollar is back again on an *international* gold standard. That is to say, the gold is inter-convertible with currency abroad, if not at home.

In insisting that China is still on the silver standard, Dr. Kung means that there will be silver in government vaults. That makes no difference. The keyword of standard is constancy, and the only way to maintain constancy is by convertibility. Under the new decrees the Chinese will not be able to obtain the silver supposedly back of their notes. From their point of view, then, the silver in government vaults might just as well be so much feathers. So definitely has the standard been abolished that the silver clause in contracts has been abrogated (like the gold clause in American contracts) and new paper money has been made unlimited legal tender for those debts as well as current payments.

Finally, Dr. Kung denies that there has been any suspension of bank note convertibility. If used alone, this word convertibility, as we saw above, has a specific relation to currency and metal. Dr. Kung has made a great contribution to political phraseology in helping to camouflage state action by using the word to mean convertibility into foreign money. All that the Chinese dollar can now be converted into is either goods and satisfactions at home or foreign exchange. Neither characteristic of China's currency merits the use of the word convertibility—without adding something else. But the proper explanation of the word would simply have signified that Chinese money could henceforth *buy* something!

Water Company
First Mortgage Bonds
for Investment
YIELDING 4½% to 6%
Interest has been paid in full during the depression from over 135 different issues from which we have handled these bonds.
Offerings upon request.
H. C. Spiller & Co.
INC.
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110 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for Folder, "Banking by Mail"
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Clark, Dodge & Co.
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Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

World Must Cut Trade Barriers Says President

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 20 (AP)—The National Foreign Trade Council, assured by President Roosevelt the Administration is working against "injurious trade barriers," considered a proposed declaration of policy today. Its context was withheld pending formal presentation.

Messages from the President and Secretary of State Hull were read at the second annual world trade dinner last night.

"Foreign markets must be regained if American producers are to rebuild a full and enduring domestic prosperity for our people," President Roosevelt wrote.

"There is no other way if we would avoid painful economic dislocations, social readjustments and unemployment.

"In rebuilding our foreign markets, we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that a market only exists because people buy as well as sell. In the long run, a nation's sales are inescapably limited by its purchases. This does not mean an unprofitable exchange of goods."

"International trade," he continued, "is being 'throttled' by 'prohibitive duties,' import quotas and other 'highly arbitrary restrictions.'

"There must be a return to fair and friendly trade methods," the President said in his message to delegates who earlier in the week praised the new Canadian-American trade agreement.

"We cannot accomplish this alone. The only practicable way to assure American trade or protection against injurious trade barriers in foreign countries is to join with these countries in a concerted effort to reduce excessive trade restrictions and to re-establish commercial relations on a non-descriminatory basis."

New York Banking Syndicate Offers Ohio Edison Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Morgan Stanley & Co. heads a syndicate of banking houses which is offering $43,963,500 of Ohio Edison Company first and consolidated 4 per cent bonds due in 1965, priced at 100½ and accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2½ per cent.

The purpose of the offering is to provide funds for redeeming $40,115,500 outstanding underlying bonds and to reimburse the company's treasury for $3,848,000 underlying bonds already retired or redeemed.

Annual interest charges on the $70,798,000 bonds to be outstanding upon completion of present financing will amount to $3,100,265. Net income of the company in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 was respectively $4,420,448, $3,189,714 and $3,269,833.

Voting stock of the Ohio Edison Company is all owned by Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

Dollar Devaluation Extends to Foreign Bonds, Court Rules

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Court of Appeals has ruled that a joint resolution of Congress devaluating the American dollar extends to foreign debtors and foreign creditors.

The decision was handed down in the case of the Compania de Inversiones, a corporation of the Republic of Colombia, which had sued the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland to compel payment of principal and interest on bonds of the Finnish company "in gold coin of the United States of America of the standard of weight and fineness as it existed on July 1, 1924," as stipulated in the bond.

Both the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division sustained the contention of the Finnish corporation that the congressional resolution devaluating the American dollar extended to foreign debtors and foreign creditors.

New High Record In Power Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Another new record in electric power output was made last week, according to the report of the Edison Electric Institute that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 16, was 1,938,560,000 kilowatt hours. This was the sixth peak in seven consecutive weeks, and represented a 14.6 per cent increase over the corresponding week of last year. This increase was unusually well distributed among the major geographic regions of the United States as follows:

Per Cent Change, 1935-1934

	Week Ended Nov. 16
New England	16.7
Middle Atlantic	10.8
Central Industrial	21.4
West Central	17.4
Southern States	10.7
Rocky Mountain	17.9
Pacific Coast	12.8

New Ruling Permits SEC To Revoke Registrations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Securities Commission has closed a technical loop-hole in its rules for registration of over-the-counter dealers and brokers.

The new rule permits revocation of registration, because of criminal or other improper action by the broker or dealer, between the date of applying for registration and its effective date.

Heretofore, registrations could be revoked only for causes arising after the effective date or before the filing date: leaving a few weeks between the two dates not specifically covered.

Export-Import Bank To Help American Exporters to Brazil

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Export-Import Bank announced today it was prepared to give financial assistance to American exporters whose returns on sales to Brazil have been held up by currency restrictions imposed by that country.

Between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 in balances due American businessmen has been "blocked" there because Brazil is unable to raise sufficient foreign currency.

Measures adopted by the Export-Import Bank are:

1—An agreement to purchase, from creditors, Brazilian Government refunding notes to a total of $17,000,000. The purchase will be limited to 60 per cent of the creditors holdings.

2—An agreement to accept the remaining 40 per cent as partial security for cash advances for future exports sold on credit in Brazil or any other foreign country.

These measures are to become effective after the Brazilian-American reciprocal trade agreement has been ratified and after the Brazilian legislature has enacted legislation enabling it to issue notes for funding blocked balances.

The trade pact was ratified by the Brazilian Senate last week and will become effective 30 days after exchange of ratifications by the two governments. President Roosevelt's proclamation is the only American ratification required.

Mexico Ships 56 P. .C of Oil Exports To Europe in Nine Months of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Statistics released by the Ministry of National Economy disclose that 56.76 per cent of Mexican petroleum exports for the first nine months of this year went to Europe. Exports were 2,685,801 cubic meters, which observers assert is approximately two-thirds of the total production for the period.

The statement showed that Great Britain received 1,060,469 cubic meters of petroleum and its derivatives from Mexico up until Oct. 1, while Italy imported only 4726 cubic meters from this source during the same period.

Following Great Britain, which received 39.48 per cent of Mexican total oil exports, was Germany which took 10.83 per cent, or a total of 290,799 cubic meters. Holland was a poor third with only 2.62 per cent of the total reaching its shores. The rest of the oil exports to Europe, 3.83 per cent of the total, was divided among Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Ireland and Finland.

The greater part of the remaining 43.24 per cent was shipped to the United States.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$43,963,500

Ohio Edison Company

First and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 4% Series of 1935 Due 1965

TO BE DESIGNATED "FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS" ON OR ABOUT APRIL 1, 1936, PROVISION HAVING BEEN MADE TO MAKE THE LIEN OF THE MORTGAGE A FIRST LIEN UPON SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

Dated November 1, 1935 — Due November 1, 1965

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York City

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and authorized multiples of $1,000. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds are interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole at any time, or in part on any interest date, on at least thirty days published notice, at the principal amount and accrued interest together with the following premiums: 5% of the principal amount, if redeemed on or before November 1, 1940; the premium decreasing ¼ of 1% on November 2, 1940, and on each November 2 thereafter, to and including November 2, 1959; and if redeemed on November 2, 1959, or thereafter, without any premium.

Pennsylvania personal property tax not exceeding five mills refundable as provided in Supplemental Indenture.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY — Ohio Edison Company, 100% of the voting stock of which is owned by The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation (Delaware), was incorporated in Ohio on July 5, 1930, and is engaged principally in the generation, purchase and wholesale sale of electric energy and its distribution in 221 communities in Ohio, as well as in rural areas. The principal places served are Akron, Youngstown and Springfield and surrounding communities. The Company owns six electric generating plants with 313,450 kilowatts total rated installed generator capacity (effective capacity 286,000 kilowatts), together with overhead and underground transmission lines, substations and distribution systems serving as of September 30, 1935, 182,004 active electric customers' meters.

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of September 30, 1935
Total Funded Debt*	$66,950,000
Preferred Stock, cumulative without par value (various series)**	29,670,600
Common Stock, without par value***	14,499,200

*Of the total funded debt, $26,834,500 principal amount consists of First and Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds 5% Series due 1960 issued under the Mortgage, and $40,115,500 consists of underlying bonds.

**The stated value of the shares of outstanding preferred stock is $100 per share. The outstanding shares are: $5.00 Series—1,367 shares; $6.00 Series—198,741 shares; $6.60 Series—23,498 shares; $7.00 Series—69,004 shares; and $7.20 Series—4,096 shares.

***Of the outstanding common stock 1,449,920 shares were stated at $10 per share; and 2,000 shares were sold subsequently at $75 per share, and the total consideration capitalized, so that the capital stock liability of the 1,449,920 shares of common stock outstanding is $14,499,200.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — The net proceeds from the sale of the $43,963,500 Series of 1935 Bonds (estimated at $42,913,348 after deducting expenses), together with other treasury funds, will be used by the Company to provide funds for the redemption of the $40,115,500 outstanding underlying bonds, and to reimburse its treasury for $3,848,000 underlying bonds already retired or redeemed.

EARNINGS — The Income Statement in the Offering Prospectus (which must be read in conjunction with the notes thereon and appended thereto) shows the following as the Company's Total Gross Earnings, Net Earnings (the amount available for fixed charges after provision for Federal income taxes and retirement reserve), Interest on Funded Debt, Other Interest Charges, etc. (all other interest charges and amortization of debt discount and expense), and Net Income, during the three and three-quarter years ended September 30, 1935:

Years Ended December 31	Total Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Interest On Funded Debt	Other Interest Charges, etc.	Net Income
1932	$15,639,585.25	$8,210,133.73	$3,578,905.32	$210,780.41	$4,420,448.00
1933	14,490,008.60	7,166,630.42	3,743,235.16	233,680.90	3,189,714.36
1934	15,345,735.44	7,214,034.98	3,721,694.19	222,507.22	3,269,833.57
1935*	11,704,216.25	5,286,697.77	2,771,908.16	168,386.43	2,346,403.18

*Nine months ended September 30.

The annual interest charges on the $70,798,000 bonds to be outstanding upon completion of present financing and retirement of underlying bonds will amount to $3,100,265.

SERIES OF 1935 BONDS — The Series of 1935 Bonds, the issuance and sale of which have been authorized by The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, in the opinion of counsel for the Company will be secured, pari passu with the bonds of the 5% Series due 1960, by a lien on all of the physical property and franchises of the Company, subject, however, for the time being to the lien on a portion thereof of the underlying mortgages, and upon the redemption of the underlying bonds, the Series of 1935 Bonds and the bonds of the 5% Series due 1960 will be secured by a first lien on substantially all of the property of the Company.

The Mortgage permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of additional bonds thereunder, of the Series of 1935 or of other series, which would rank pari passu with the Series of 1935 Bonds.

The Mortgage provides for releases and substitutions on certain conditions of property covered by the Mortgage. No notice is required to be given to bondholders in connection with any release or substitution.

The Mortgage provides that the Company will deposit with the trustee on or before May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing with May 1, 1936, as an Improvement and Sinking Fund, a sum in cash equal to at least one-half of one per cent. of the maximum amount of bonds of the Company outstanding at any one time under said Mortgage. The trustee is required to set aside out of each Improvement and Sinking Fund payment the sum of $150,000 to be applied to the purchase of bonds issued under the Mortgage at not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest. All moneys deposited under the Improvement and Sinking Fund in excess of $150,000 and any balance of the $150,000 not expended for the purchase of bonds within five months after the date for the deposit thereof may be used to reimburse the Company for certain types of expenditures, described in the Offering Prospectus, approximately $450,000 of which have already been made.

UNDERWRITING — Subject to certain terms and conditions, certain underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 98%, or a total of $43,084,230, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 100½%, or a total of $44,183,317.50, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2½%, or a total of $1,099,087.50.

Price 100½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and accepted by them, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, counsel for the Underwriters. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive bonds after April 1, 1936, will be made at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., on or about November 26, 1935, against payment therefor in New York funds.

Further information, in particular financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated — BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated

EDWARD B. SMITH & CO. — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — E. W. CLARK & CO.

STONE & WEBSTER AND BLODGET Incorporated

Dated November 20, 1935.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

New Englanders Still Loyal to Their Beans

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Steaming Bean Pot Means Home

And Bean-Hole Beans Are Locally a Picnic High Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DID you ever think of the story back of your Saturday night pot of baked beans? Of course, if you live in New England you may have. But if baked beans have come to you in Oregon or Iowa or somewhere else, you may have wondered how they came to mean "home" to the real old-time New Englander. They have always been popular among these thrifty Americans.

They were used by the Indians, being baked in earthen pots, and were also a favorite dish of Colonial days. Samples of early bean pots show a marked similarity to those of the present day, although some housewives used an iron pot perched on three legs and with a hollowed out cover. This iron pot sat on the fireplace hearth with coals underneath and on top of it. Most families, however, baked their beans in earthen pots in the brick oven, examples of which are found today in many New England homes. In the construction of the great chimney of the house, a brick oven was usually placed on one side of the kitchen fireplace. This brick oven had an ash pit below and an outlet above for the escape of the smoke. A big fire would be built in the oven and this fire was kept burning briskly for some hours, thereby heating thoroughly the bricks. Then the ashes and coals were swept out, the chimney outlet closed, and the beans, Indian pudding, and other foods were placed in the oven where they baked slowly for hours, retaining and blending all the delicious flavors.

Just as Virginia and North Carolina, although neighbors, have somewhat different customs and food preferences, so not all New England states are exactly the same in their eating habits. Northern New Englanders are particularly fond of baked beans—and it is still the custom in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and to a lesser degree in the three remaining New England states to serve baked beans for Saturday night supper, often for Sunday breakfast, and if after that there are still some beans left in the big earthen bean pot, they may be made into bean soup!

Saturday Night Suppers

As a general thing baked beans are well liked by all the family, perhaps the children are a little more partial to them. But at the end of a cold snappy day, can anything be much pleasanter than a Saturday night baked bean supper? I am sure that something like a real lyric feeling comes over me when I think back to 25 years or so ago—late Saturday afternoon, hungry and tired from hours of sliding, the indescribable smell of baked beans that greeted me as I came into the warm kitchen, and the "thump, thump" of the vater boiling in the iron kettle (set down in the stove) where the Boston brown bread was steaming! No one had to be asked a second time to come to supper: a big nappy of steaming beans—plates of brown bread and hot biscuits—cole slaw and several kinds of homemade pickles,—and perhaps, to top off, slabs of whipped cream cake or thick custard pie. And I venture to say that it wouldn't be impossible to find this meal repeated in many rural New England homes of the present day.

A good New England housewife uses an earthen bean pot, and the more thoroughly seasoned the better. She prefers this year's air dried beans. Kiln dried beans do not produce as good baked beans, and old beans, she says, never cook beyond the bullet stage.

How They Are Made

For a medium sized bean pot, she takes 1 quart of pea beans or yellow eye beans and picks them over carefully on Friday night. She then covers with water and allows them to soak until morning when she pours off the water, washes them well, and covers with fresh water. Then she parboils and tests in the following manner: She takes three or four beans on a silver spoon and blows on them. If the skin pops open, they are done. She next takes about 1½ pounds of salt pork (some prefer a streak of lean through it), scalds it, scrapes the rind and scores across both ways. Heavy, quickly fattened pork is best—not the thin, flabby kind. She places the beans in the earthen bean pot, nearly buries the pork in the beans, leaving a little of the rind exposed, and pours over it the following mixture: a teaspoon of salt (a little less if the pork is very lean), ½ teaspoon of pepper, ½ teaspoon of dry mustard, 3 tablespoons of sugar, 3 tablespoons of molasses, and enough boiling water to nearly cover the beans.

She covers the bean pot and bakes slowly for at least 8 hours, removing the cover the last hour, that the rind of the pork may become brown. Boiling water should be added from time to time to keep the level of the water a little below the surface of the beans. The foremost secret in bean baking is slow and long cooking. Some people put an onion in the bottom of the bean pot. And often a good New Englander, not getting enough beans over the week end, bakes kidney beans in the same way for Wednesday night's supper.

Leading Social Role

Baked beans have also played a leading role in the social life of rural New England. One of the joys of a picnic or Field Day in parts of New England is the serving of "Bean Hole Beans." Certain men of the community are selected as experts in outdoor bean baking and are commissioned to make the preparations and have the beans ready for the time of the dinner. They dig a good-sized hole in the ground, line it with stones and build in it a rousing good fire. When the wood is burned down to glowing coals and the stones are very hot, the filled bean pots are placed in the hole, the coals are raked around and over the bean pots, and a rude cover is placed over the hole—making a tight and snug oven. The beans are kept there for 12 or more hours. Then they are removed from the hole and are served as the main dish of the outdoor meal.

Not a dish for epicures—you may say—but a taste of home to a real New Englander.

HAZEL YOUNG

ETIQUETTE in Daily Living

It's "different!" 128-page book reprinting 25 articles, by Carilyn Stevens from The Christian Science Monitor. Inspirational and practical. Attractively bound. From local agents, book stores or direct. $1.25 plus postage 10c. Pacific Coast and outside U. S. A., 15c.
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610 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Drawn by Mulready, London

For the Fancy Dress Party

From Left to Right—Rainbow, A Bag of Sweets, Polly Patchwork and Miss Writing Desk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

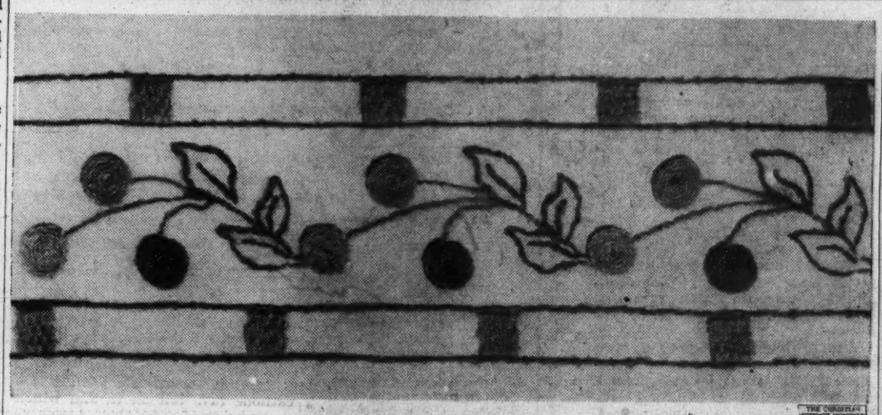
London

"Rosy Rainbow" is a dainty little person. Her dress is of rainbow-colored, striped material, or may be made out of satin ribbons in soft rainbow shades, or in folds of silk or georgette. The headdress is attached to a cap of gray georgette and is stiffened with buckram or wire. Striped socks and gray sandals complete the costume.

"A Bag of Sweets" is a delicious little bundle. The dress is very full and is made of pink and white striped muslin, gathered into elastic above the knees. It is also drawn into a full ruffle at the neck and tied with a large pink glacé bow. White socks and pink shoes carry this gay little person.

"Polly Patchwork's" dress would be great fun to piece together from any pretty odds and ends of material. With her multicolored frock, Polly might wear one red and one black shoe, and one green and one yellow sock.

"Miss Writing Desk" is ingeniously appointed with all the materials required for her art. She heads it with a large penwiper, which is made out of several graduated rounds of alternate red and black velvet. In the center the pieces are held together by a large shining crystal button, and attachd to a close-fitting red cap. The necklace is composed of paper clips strung together on strands of prettily colored string, and the wearer's wrists are encircled with bracelets of multicolored elastic bands. The dress is made of bright pink sponge cloth (as like blotting paper as possible) and on it is appliquéd an ink-pot cut out of black velvet. From her waist belt dangle a packet of envelopes, writing pad, pen, pencils and so on.



Cherry Design Border for Table Runner, Worked in Colored Wools in Couching and Couched Filling

Couching and Couched Filling

Fifth of eight lessons in simple embroidery

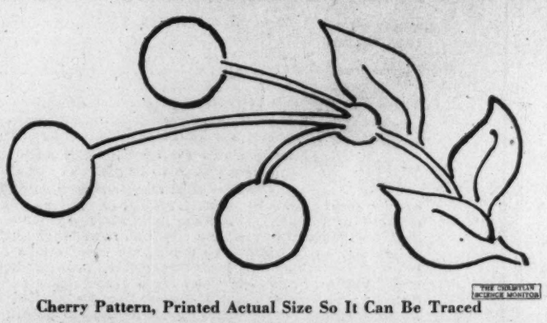
By Lilian Joy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

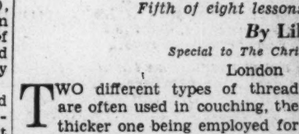
TWO different types of thread are often used in couching, the thicker one being employed for the laid thread and the thinner one for the working thread. Sometimes two or three threads are laid and couched with a single thread. Or a woolen thread may be couched with one or two strands of silk or cotton. Also the couching thread may be a contrast in color to the laid thread.

Stitches Used: Though a variety of stitches could be used in working this effective border design it is done entirely in forms of couching. The leaves and stems are in couching and the berries in couched filling worked in a circle. The narrow bands either side of the border have the lines done in couching and the blocks in laid oriental stitch, a form of couching.



Cherry Pattern, Printed Actual Size So It Can Be Traced

Colors: The border is worked in wool in three shades of cerise, dark, medium and pale, in dark green and pale yellow green and turquoise blue. Four skeins of stranded cotton are also required in the three shades of cerise and yellow green.



COUCHING

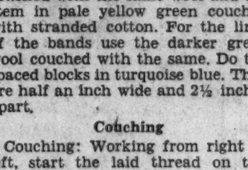
The Design

The design is intended to be worked at the ends of a runner for a center table or side table. The complete border measures 3½ inches in depth, the narrow bands on each side being ⅝ of an inch wide. Draw the threads at the correct distances for these bands, starting 1½ inches from the end of the runner. As the cherry design is a repeat it can be traced in a line from the diagram and transferred to the material between the bands as described in Lesson 2.

In working the cherries start at the stem and couch the wool down with two strands of stranded thread on the outline and continue in circles to the center. Use the dark shade for the lower berry, the medium one for the upper berry, and the palest one for the center berry. Work the leaves in dark green couched with the same wool and the stem in pale yellow green couched with stranded cotton. For the lines of the bands use the darker green wool couched with the same. Do the spaced blocks in turquoise blue. They are half an inch wide and 2½ inches apart.

Couching

Couching: Working from right to left, start the laid thread on the traced line and hold it down on the line with the left thumb. Bring up the couching thread a little to the left of the starting point and tie the laid thread down to the ground with a small straight stitch. Continue with the couching thread making these little straight stitches at equal distances. This stitch is a very good one for curved outlines and straight lines and as an edging for appliqué forms and flowers.



COUCHED FILLING

Couched Filling

Couched Filling: For a couched filling start the first line at the top of the space to be filled. In doing each succeeding line, put the little couching stitches exactly between those in the line above. The couching stitches will form a little trellis pattern on the work. In filling a circular or berry form start on the outline and work round and round until the center is reached.

Laid Oriental Stitch

Laid Oriental Stitch: This is really a form of couching, but is worked with only one thread. This thread is carried across from left to right of the space to be filled and brought up again a little way inside the point where it entered on the outline. The thread is then used as the working thread to couch the laid thread at intervals. After the last couching stitch at the end of the laid thread the needle is brought up on the outline on the left and the thread is carried across again to the right.

Next Wednesday: The Long and Short Stitch and Long and Short Filling.

Fashions for Men

Notes on What They Are Wearing in London

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

IN OPENING the Motor Show at Olympia the Prince of Wales wore a black double-breasted reefer, no waistcoat, and neat gray check trousers. A red carnation in buttonhole lit up the outfit. With white double collar went a tie in large shadow checks. All the Prince's collars are cut with wide-open ends, so that the tie can be pulled up close and knotted tautly.

Straighter Line

He has adopted a change of line in this double-breasted jacket, which is cut straighter than usual. Both front and sides are less shapely. Lapels are rather narrow, with two buttons on each front. Another feature is the wide wrapover, almost reaching the pockets—possibly to counteract the absence of waistcoat.

It must not be inferred, however, that form is lacking, for the alteration is in degree rather than kind. The Prince has, in this change, expressed a departure from extreme shaping. The double-breasted style is suited by a straight line; and it remains to be seen whether he will have his lounge jackets likewise.

A deviation was noted, too, in the Prince's trousers, which are made shorter and fall in a straight line at foot, instead of coming on to heel with a break or crease at ankle.

Conservative in Tone

The Duke of Gloucester is a soldierly figure and carries uniform exceptionally well. With his military bearing he looks equally trim in mufti. There are no loose ends about his clothes and he never experiments with fashion, as do his brothers.

Almost the last time I saw him was at the Eton and Harrow match—in formal morning dress with black silk hat. His well-cut morning coat and waistcoat had braided edges, an individual fancy. He wore a double-decker collar and the old Etonian tie, black with a thin blue line.

The Duke shares the Royal Family's liking for a double-breasted reefer. I have seen him in such an outfit with no waistcoat or woolie, and also with a pullover lighter in color than suit.

Pin Stripes and Red

Worsteds are the fashionable materials for suits this season. They are notable for stripes; and pinstripes have taken the place of chalk-stripes. Notwithstanding a desire in some quarters to see brighter colors and bolder designs, the fact remains that the demure note prevails.

As an alternative to straight lines, subdued herring-bone or faint diagonal designs are in request. A much-fancied cloth is of blue-grey worsted with narrow red silk stripes about 1⅜ inches apart, with four or five narrow light-colored lines clustered between.

In looking at the season's materials, one is struck by the prevalence of red as a stripe, but it must not be inferred that this is glaring. Indeed, red is usually one of three threads twisted together, the others being navy or black—to minimize its effect.

Dress Shirts

Dress shirts help to make or mar evening dress, and little points are sometimes an aid to comfort. As sleeves of dress coats are cut narrow and thereby give a semblance of shapeliness by extra space between hollow of arm and waist, shirt cuffs must be narrow. The correct width is about 10 inches. Corners are better not square, because they are apt to tear lining or, for example, catch on edge of billiard table. Some fashionable shirts have cuffs slightly blunted, while others are well cut away in what is termed "cow-heel" style.

Dress shirts have narrow fronts to suit the modern dress waistcoat. There was a time when evening waistcoats were scooped out in horseshoe fashion, and shirt fronts had an irritating habit of bulging outside. The perversity of inanimate things is specially observable in dress and dress accessories.

The coat style of shirt for "soup and fish" is much in evidence, but it is surprising that it is not universal. There is nothing against it except an illogical dislike for change. So many men, in England at any rate, were brought up to the custom of slipping a shirt over the head that they jib at the unfamiliar.

Double-Breasted Sports Shirts

In conclusion, two stop press items. A Manchester shirt manufacturer is introducing double-breasted sports shirts made from a wide range of fabrics, including rayon. The half sleeves are finished with one inch cuffs.

Samples are being shown of new doeskin scarves for men. They are as yet in the experimental stage, but will be marketed in England and America early in the new year.

Fashions for Men, direct from London, appears on the third Wednesday of each month.

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'Hereof, Fail Not'

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I HAVE just come from voting in my town election. Or perhaps, since Mr. Webster defines the verb "vote" as "to express or signify the mind, will or preference" it would be more accurate to say that I have just come from filling out a ballot and sliding it into a slot, as a conscientious gesture of local citizenship. Why do we commuters so often let these local elections slip up on us. Perhaps the rest of you don't, and I am merely a Horrible Example of All-That-a-Voter-Ought-Not-to-Be. Perhaps on the other hand, like some of my friends, men as well as women, you will recognize here certain familiar details.

It isn't that I am not interested in government. The latest development in alphabets, Maine potatoes, or Mr. Hoover's vocabulary are eagerly noted. But when it comes to local elections I am not at all the political descendant of those intrepid pioneers who walked the streets with banners or picketed the House of Commons.

I now live in one of those sturdy New England towns which still holds that symbol of ancient democracy, the Town Meeting. Previous to each one there appears in my mail box a long envelope that says on the outside in large letters, CONSTABLE'S OFFICE. My heart always gives a flop until, on opening this fearsome looking document, I see that the WARRANT therein is not arresting me for some black crime.

At first I used to master conscientiously the whereases and inasmuches and hereofs, but now I skillfully skip them and cull the sense of the message. I nearly always, however, pause to roll around my tongue the climactic sentence of "said" proclamation: "Hereof, fail not, and make due return on this Warrant, with your doings thereon, to the Town Clerk, on or before the time of said meeting." (This last, I hasten to add, is not directed to innocent me, but to the two mythical Constables who have passed along said GREETING, and who, presumably, have returned to the Commonwealth up-to-date news of their "doings.")

* * *

At unforseen intervals my Town sends me "a true copy" of yet a different Warrant, this time demanding of me my presence at a Town Election. I go on reading Mr. Hoover's speeches, trying to decide how I feel about sanctions, and having heartaches for Ethiopia. The while, however, I receive touchingly confidential letters from perfect strangers, each one insisting with admirable self-confidence that he is the proper choice for a Town Father or a Tax Collector. Among news of Maine potatoes I read of their careers, but to no avail. Their names get as mixed up in my mind as the characters of a Russian novel.

The night before the Constable's said Warrant taketh effect, I realize with a near panic that herein and thereof I must fail not. On its way to becoming tinder for a log fire, the latest edition of the town weekly is snatched from a brilliant oblivion, and spread upon the hearthrug.

Who are these people who wish me to elect them? Therein among others be one Murphy, one Sullivan, one Hart; and of all thereof whose countenances look out upon me from their political advertisements herein, I know not a one. Yet each speaks highly of himself and who am I to say him nay. In fact, when all their "doings" are added up there seems but little difference. So, among such a pleasant array of equal abilities, how may one choose! Mr. Hart hath beautiful eyebrows; on the other hand Murphy hath a winning smile.

* * *

Next day, returning late from the Big City in the blue winter twilight I wonder vaguely why all the cars near the—of course! "precincts 2 and 3." Those Town Fathers must be put into office. Now, who were they? Fyodor Sadykov, Dmitri Alexandrovitch, Anna Karenina. My list of Able Applicants be at home.

I receive my ballot and pop into an absurd little stall, becoming one of a row of backs like a line of stabled livery horses.

"Should the town set aside—inasmuch—however—nothwithstanding—previously authorized." Goodness, how did I miss knowing about this. And boxes for a firm yes or no. No half-way position tolerated. Water mains and sewers be laudable projects, but one doth not vote away taxpayers' moneys in an irresponsible burst of philanthropy. Should the town, or shouldn't it?

And what a list of candidates! Is Winters the one who had the eyebrows, or the smile? Five to vote for instead of three. Well, here goes. . . . Anyway Scott is a good Anglo-Saxon name, and Webb certainly has a respectable address. Here's a man seeking re-election. The town's been run all right; let him have it.

Eventually I emerge, crestfallen. Next time, I determine, I shall make due return, with my doings, in good season, and hereof fail not.

* * *

Were you stirred when you cast your first vote? I remember mine. It was presidential year. As my name was called out and I received a ballot, I felt that, at last, the men of our wide land were saying: "You are no more a hanger-on. You are a person—an intelligent citizen. By your vote you are helping to build this great democracy." And when I came out, that first time, I had to go off alone and weep a little.

Millicent Taylor

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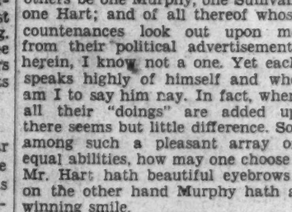

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New Deal Right To Bar Payment In Gold Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20—The New Deal Administration's abrogation of the gold clause in contracts today stands upheld by the Court of Appeals, New York State's highest tribunal, which has absolved the Industrial Bank of Finland of payment of principal and interest on bonds with a clause wherein it is provided that this payment shall be made "in gold coin of the United States of America of the standard weight and fineness."

The decision, which was handed down yesterday, was in the case of the Compania de Inversiones, a corporation of the Republic of Colombia, which brought action against the Finnish bank for payment in gold amounting to $5307.99 on three $1000 first mortgage collateral 7 per cent bonds which matured on July 1, 1934. The bank offered payment of $3135, which was refused.

The decision confirms a judgment of the appellate division, first department, which had, in turn, affirmed the ruling of the lower court, denying the plaintiff's plea.

The Court of Appeals held that the contract was made in New York and the bonds payable in the United States, where the entire performance of the contract was designed to take place. Thus, it must have been intended by the parties concerned that United States law should be applicable to this contract.

"If the claim of the plaintiff succeeds, the effect is to subject a citizen to . . . the power of the Congress and exempt a foreign debtor," it says in part. "The latter may disclaim the application of the joint resolution (passed by Congress abrogating the gold clause) but this right is denied to a domestic debtor. Also, to the extent that the plaintiff succeeds, it means to that extent there is here created a dual monetary system. If such result were within the power of the Congress to avoid, then its failure so to do appears unreasonable.

"We are, therefore, only concerned with whether the Congress possessed the power to make and intended the joint resolution to bring within its terms the obligations at bar."

The court held that "the enforcement of gold clauses in foreign dollar bonds clearly would prevent the Congress from maintaing all forms of money of the United States at a parity of value."

Dr. Ross DOG AND CAT FOOD

Rise in Stocks Prophetic?

(Continued from Page 1)

the Administration's financial policies make the following points:

The new brakes have never yet been thoroughly tested.

Will the man at the wheel have the courage to apply the brakes before a catastrophe occurs, if all the paying passengers are demanding speed, and more speed? Jamming on the brakes halfway down a precipice doesn't do much good, anyway.

New Factors Enter Picture

Two new factors have recently entered the situation:

1. Gold has been flowing into America, increasing the metallic base against which currency inflation could be raised. Former President Hoover just attacked this new influx of gold. Reserve Bank accumulations are now about $5,800,000,000, or $3,000,000,000 in excess of requirements.

2. Foreign money is being invested in the stock market. This is "nervous" money, and its sudden withdrawal might be hard to meet.

3. The new bonus looms, and the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy has just pointed out this may mean an issue of $2,500,000,000 currency in the next few months.

Despite these various alleged danger signals, Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers continue to urge an easy money policy on banks.

President Urges Easier Credit

They declare that legitimate business is even yet not being allowed credit which it needs, and that instead of credit expansion, there is credit hoarding. Specific Treasury pledges against inflation have been issued.

The "brakes" upon which the Administration relies are as follows:

1. Federal Reserve Board now has power to fix marginal requirements to end stock market speculation; and may even boost them so high as to halt a runaway market in its tracks, it is claimed.

2. The Reserve Board can raise reserve requirements of member banks at will, thus taking up the slack of the excess bank deposits, or bank money, even to the point of doubling reserve requirements.

Board Can Enter Market

3. The Reserve Board can conduct open market transactions: If stock market prices tend to get too high, they can sell some $2,500,000,000 of government securities on the market, forcing down prices and sucking in surplus credit.

4. The Reserve Board can raise discount rates, which normally sends a gold chill over speculative enthusiasm.

5. The Securities Exchange Commission has authority to halt stock price manipulation and to punish particular manipulators.

6. The new banking laws prohibit corporations from using surplus funds as loans for stock operations, one of the big sources of the fictitious 1929 boom.

Best Brakes Yet Available

Undoubtedly, these are more powerful brakes against inflation than have ever been made available to any federal organization.

Furthermore, Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, at the New Orleans banking convention, just held, gave specific reassurance against inflationary developments.

The Government's big fiscal agencies for extending credit are rapidly coming to the end of this function, he said, and instead of issuing more credit are beginning to pull it back—this holds true, he said, for the RFC, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Home Owners Loan Corporation—which is now taking up unpaid mortgages at an increasing rate.

The budget deficit is declining, said Mr. Eccles, who assured bankers that inflation would be rejected as a means of financing the budget.

TVA's Right to Acquire Marginal Land Tested

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 20 (AP)—The right of the Tennessee Valley Authority to acquire marginal land around Norris Lake was challenged in Federal Court here yesterday.

"There is no power in the TVA act for it to acquire more than the flowage rights—in other words, only the land that will actually be covered by Norris Lake," said Wilbur Piper, attorney, filing a client's answer to a TVA condemnation suit. "This is an assumption of rights which, if upheld, would make the TVA monarch of all land in the Tennessee Valley and the Government monarch of all land in the country," he declared.

Federal Spending Seen by Morgan As Discouraging Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—There always were a great number of persons in this country who never did or never could work, in the opinion of J. P. Morgan, who, back in his Wall Street banking house today from a four months' vacation on the Scottish moors, lifted his usual ban on interviews for some grim comments to reporters on federal spending and taxing policies which, he said, discouraged work and halted new enterprise.

Neither the United States Government nor anybody else, Mr. Morgan declared, could go on for an indefinite period spending twice as much as was earned, for it was a condition which amounted to taking a partner in business who insisted on taking a two-thirds share of the money made.

Under such a burden, he continued, there would not possibly be new employment, and he envisaged that, short of a curb on expenditures and taxes, in less than 30 years the insurance companies and savings banks would be the only holders of savings, since all private fortunes must disappear under such a process and along with them the endowments which sustain colleges, many schools and all libraries.

As for unemployment figures in the United States, Mr. Morgan held that the picture was confused by the fact that there had been no accurate check of unemployment before the depression and still further by the fact that so many women now are working in this country.

Now, in England, he added, while there are still 2,000,000 persons out of work there, employment today is better than at any time in post-war years. He was certain England was on the way to recovery.

"Business is prospering over there," he said, "because government lets it alone and does not double up the taxes on it.

"People here do not realize that if a firm goes ahead and increases its business, eight months of the results are taken away in taxes—which is not much encouragement to work."

U. S. Party Leaves Manila

MANILA, Nov. 20 (AP)—America's Congressional delegation to the recent inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth sailed for home today to the accompaniment of a 19-gun farewell salute to Vice-President John N. Garner.

Canadian Pact Hits U. S. Farms, Hoover Asserts

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Former President Hoover, attacking the Roosevelt Administration for the second time in four days, charged the new trade pact between the United States and Canada would impose hardship on American farmers.

He delivered this thrust at the treaty: "I presume it is more of the more abundant life—for Canadians."

Mr. Hoover issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Canadian treaty is just another instance of this hasty economic planning without full consideration of consequences. There has been no opportunity given for public debate, no opportunity for adequate hearing of the groups affected.

"But this much even now is obvious. It means still larger imports of foreign food. It thus means further decreases in the home market of American agriculture. It brings hardship to hundreds of thousands of dairy and other farmers.

"I presume it is more of the more abundant life—for Canadians," Mr. Hoover planned to leave for California tonight.

Constructive Program Advocated by Gannett

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 20 (AP)—Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher, said today the Republican Party should present "a constructive program instead of merely negative criticism."

He disclosed he was "getting the thought and suggestions of many key men in America" in an effort to construct such a program.

Declaring business conditions in the North "unquestionably" improved, the Rochester (N. Y.) publisher at his Miami Beach winter home said:

"What disturbs me is the fact that we have more than 10,000,000 unemployed, relief costs at a new high, and farmers' income, even with government aid, still $5,000,000,000 below the seven-year predepression average. The Roosevelt Administration failed to solve these great problems. A policy of regulation, restriction and scarcity is not the solution.

"The Republican Party should rise to the occasion and present a constructive program instead of merely negative criticism."

Pay-as-You-Go Campaign Proposed by Republicans

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 20 (AP)—A "pay-as-you-go" Republican campaign next year was promised today by George F. Getz, treasurer of the party's national executive committee.

"During the 1934 congressional campaign," he said, "we paid every dollar of current expense as it was incurred.

"We intend to do the same thing in the approaching presidential campaign—and I believe it will be the first time in history any political party has followed that procedure."

When he became treasurer Nov. 1, 1933, the Republican Party's deficit was $210,000 plus current expenses, raising the total to $225,000. Slowly that has been wiped away, until today the deficit is only $41,000 or $42,000 with funds on hand two or three times that figure.

Declining to discuss the party's political prospects, Mr. Getz nevertheless said he expected several Republican leaders to come south this winter.

Among them he listed former President Herbert Hoover, Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas and Col. Frank Knox, and Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, all mentioned as possible nominees for the Presidency.

Mr. Getz said he would remain at Miami Beach until next April, with occasional trips to Chicago. He advocated paying presidential electioneering expenses from taxes.

Program of Rank and File Urged as Great G.O.P. Need

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 20 (AP)—M. Harvey Taylor, Republican state chairman, said today the party's greatest need is "a program coming from the minds of the masses."

In an address before the State Council of Republican Women, he urged the party to ignore the "ballyhooing of those propagandists of Washington who demand that the Republican Party shall come forward immediately with a hard and fast program for next year, and a candidate for the Presidency."

"There is strength and not weakness in the present Republican position," he said.

"Did the party at this time present a hard and fast program, it would be one formulated and handed down to the rank and file by those in charge of party managership, whereas I believe that what the Republican Party most needs is a program coming from the minds of the masses and formulated by their delegates in the next national convention.

"Any candidate the party might suggest now (for the Presidency) would be the target for Democratic attacks from now until next November."

Jersey City Police Head Highest Paid in Nation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Jersey City's police chief was recorded in a Labor Department survey Nov. 18 as receiving a $9000 salary in 1934 and as the highest paid officer of that class in the United States.

The survey showed the largest salary paid the head of a police department that year in cities of 1,000,000 or more population was $8575 to the police chief of Chicago. Next was the inspector of police in New York City, who received $8240. In cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 population the Boston chief received $7000 and the Baltimore chief $4625. Jersey City has 319,000 people.

New Device Has Memory

(Continued from Page 1)

premonition of when the lightning is going to strike, and begin recording ahead of time. Such a device would be able to report the whole story of events before, during and after the stroke.

"Impossible as it may sound, this feat has been accomplished. Our prerecording oscillograph may be depended upon to be on the job ready with pencil and paper a twenty-fifth of a second before the lightning strikes.

On Job Ahead of Time

"One makes certain that it does not miss the event by the simple ruse of putting it on the job long enough ahead of time, hours or months, with instructions to record continuously on a tiny slate, erasing as fast as it writes, except for the last few lines. When at length the important event occurs, another electric servant, a thyratron tube with a magnet as an assistant, opens a camera shutter and takes a picture of the slate.

"The thyratron tube does not have to hurry; a fiftieth of a second afterward is time enough to open the camera. The lines written just beforehand and during the event are not yet erased and can be photographed."

Device Is Simple

Dr. Hull's device is really quite simple. The robot which writes the record is a cathode-ray tube; its pencil a beam of cathode rays; its slate a glass plate covered with a thin coating of willemite, a phosphorescent mineral which glows a brilliant green light when the cathode rays fall on it, and which continues to glow for about a twenty-fifth of a second. That is the "memory" part of the device.

General Electric plans to use these machines to investigate the susceptibility of certain high-power transmission lines to lightning strokes. Corrective measures can then be taken to prevent the discontinuance of electrical service during severe storms.

Government Influence In Education Deplored

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 20 (AP)—Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University, says freedom of scientific inquiry is menaced because government is giving "direction to the education of youth."

Addressing the National Academy of Sciences, the educator said:

"Let this menacing movement grow, and the scientific approach is gone and scientific ideals will be not merely weakened but lost."

Dr. Bowman also attacked the spreading movement in state legislatures to require oaths of allegiance from teachers or students.

"That high-sounding phrase, the 'oath of allegiance,' is but the forerunner of other seductive phrases that represent an assault on freedom and the debasement of democratic idealism," he said.

"The flag salute controversy follows naturally," he continued. "An armed soldier to tell you when to take off your hat will follow just as naturally."

Dr. S. A. Mitchell of the Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia, told how astronomers have completed a new yardstick with which they hope to learn more about a changing universe.

Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft and Dr. John E. Rutzler Jr. of Cornell University told the academy members that light acting on enzymes, not frost, was responsible for the coloring of fall leaves.

Roosevelt Plan Assailed By Farm Holiday Head

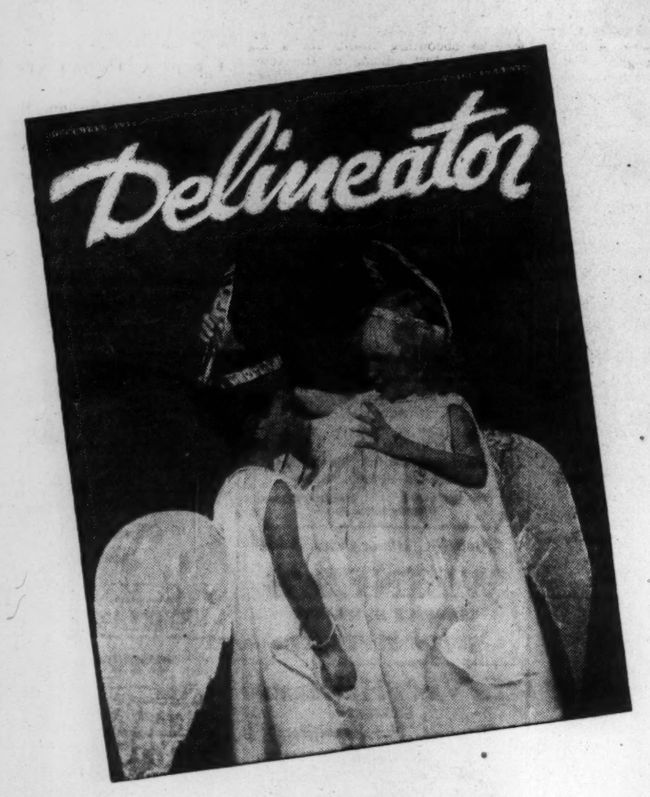
KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt and his agricultural program were targets of attack in an address yesterday by Milo Reno, Des Moines, Iowa, president of the National Farm Holiday Association.

Speaking before 4000 delegates to the thirty-first annual convention of the National Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, Reno branded the $4,800,000,000 relief appropriation as "the corruption fund." He said that many of the farm-union sponsored measures were defeated during the last session of Congress "because of President Roosevelt's influence."

Two Convicted in Mail Fraud

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20 (AP)—A federal court jury today convicted Myron M. Hughel and Walter P. Praff, former officials of a bankrupt Indianapolis investment house, of using the mails to defraud. The company, which maintained offices in Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Evansville, Ind., and Chicago, was credited with a $10,000,000 annual business prior to its collapse.

Christmas Number



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Two basic dresses with accessories
Santa Claus Clothes

HOME MAKING
Merry Christmas Meals
Canapes and Appetizers

CHILDREN
The Magic Tree — A Christmas Play
How Much for Toys

FICTION
The Romance of Marie Paulino
Narrow Escape, and others

"MERRY CHRISTMAS" captions the contents page of the December Delineator . . . and there follows a procession of pages sparkling with the festive holiday mood. Discussions, formal and informal, of gifts and giving . . . recipes for snacks and complete repasts . . . fiction as crisp and exhilarating as the season . . . and fashions as practical as they are new. Help yourself from its heaping measure of smart entertainment and authentic information. You'll enjoy every page of this issue!

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General Classified

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

IF you are out of a position or seeking a better one, the logical thing to do is to let employers know that you are available. My Service performs this vital function for you in a thoroughly creditable manner. Two requirements are necessary: (1) You must have earned $3000 a year and (2) be able to defray the cost of a Unique Campaign. Write me today for full particulars. Address: Roy A. Fryer.
FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE
7016 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

GIFTS

FRIENDLY LETTERS: Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 734, Huntington, W. Va.

HOLLY—Fine English or variegated holly; beautiful berried wreaths, 50 cents and up; also cut holly; sent anywhere. ANNA E. KAHR, WA. 8309, 4933 N. Gantenbein, Portland, Ore.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

HAROLD O WRIGHT COMPANY
Rentals Sales Property management
BEVERLY HILLS HOLLYWOOD BEL AIR
8439 Sunset Boulevard Hollywood 5321

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you; sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience, no investment needed; 15-day consignment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALES EXECUTIVES to be selected from successful representatives of CHILDCRAFT, a national organization. Work demands services of ex-teacher or one with sympathetic understanding of children, who is capable of doing worth-while things and eager to succeed. Prefer one who can travel and has a car. Age 27-50. Salary when qualified. Commission, bonus, transportation. Write fully, give age, education, experience, street address, phone number. Dept. C, Room 1000, 18 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

General Classified

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees
One branch for care of MENTAL CASES, desirable branch for REST and STUDY and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS
N. J. State License Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 735 PRINCETON, N. J.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

2 and 3 Room Suites
in Back Bay's Beautiful Garden Court Apt. Bldg.
$35 - $50
The Roosevelt
21 Forsyth St., in the Fenway
Nordblom Management
BOSTON

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1504.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator bldgs, modern improvements; refrigeration; also studio building with switchboard service. Colemans-Gilbert Assoc., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston Com. 3212

COMMODIOUS 6-room apartment, centrally located in Montclair; will rent furnished or unfurnished, or will rent one or two rooms furnished. JOSEPH JOINER, Real Estate Broker, Box 170, Montclair, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Four rooms and bath, newly decorated. 2-family house; heat supplied; all improvements, rent reasonable. Phone Journal Square 2-6022-R.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022 CHARLES W COSMAN 95 Gainsboro Street Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WANTED—A small girl to board; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. C. THEALL, 235 South Ave., Weston, Mass. P. O. Auburndale. West Newton 1747-W

CAKES

HOME-MADE MINCE PIES, 50c and $1.00, personally delivered to your door, N. Y. City only. Viola Faucek. Tel. SAcramento 2-8725. N. Y. C.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
10 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A COMPETENT young lady, executive type, normal school or college trained preferred; interesting work with fraternal and social organizations; references, ability and personality important factors; position entails traveling; and is permanent. Apply: Miss LIPTON, Room 212, 295 Huntington Ave., Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, MASS. — Attractive home, overlooking Fenway; quiet, homelike atmosphere; loving care if needed. Circle 6335.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive home, large piazzas, excellent food, loving experienced care as desired; conveyance to services. Long. 9034.

Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 169-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FURNISHED

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.—7-room, beautifully furnished house near school, country club, transportation. Rockville Centre 3139 after 6:30 P. M.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FULL or part loads wanted to and from New York City, vicinity or en route. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 9 So. Brighton Ave.—Quiet, refined home, rooms with bath; opposite First Church of Christ, Scientist.

SALEM, MASS., 107 Columbus Avenue—Attractive private home for one person. Ref. exchanged. E. L. Harvey, Tel. 5352-M.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MARIE L. GILE
SHORTHAND—MANUSCRIPT TYPING
8 Dalton Street (Corner Clearway), Boston
Mornings and Evenings COM. 5249

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE ESTATE
FOR SALE
OVERLOOKING THE RESERVOIR and near THE COUNTRY CLUB
Most distinctive granite English manor house of about 16 rooms and 5 baths decorated in exquisite taste. A new automatic gas coal stoker has just been installed for the heater and also new plumbing.
Extensive brick terraces and porches and an abundance of fireplaces.
Large garage with chauffeur's housekeeping apartment.
About 4½ acres of beautiful secluded grounds with fine old trees and sloping lawns with lovely sunny southern exposure. Enclosed by a high English fence. This is one of the most attractive gentlemen's estates in the most desirable section of Brookline. It is also ideally adapted for a private school, sanitarium or for social or fraternal purposes. For particulars apply to the owner's agent.
BENJAMIN C. TOWER, Realtor
87 Milk St., Boston. Tel. LIB. 8-4[illegible]

NEWTON
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
42 Huntington Rd., Farlow Hill
Large new Colonial, 7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lav., breakfast nook, play room, porch, slate roof, insulated, vapor oil heat, built-on steel, finest material and workmanship; no better location anywhere; was $14,500, now greatly reduced. OWNER, Centre Newton 4222 (Mass.).

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

PLUSHING Bayside (Long Island, N. Y.)—Houses, lots, apartments; sale or lease. E. D. BOYLE, 146-25 35th Ave. Tel. Flushing 9-0621

FOR SALE on Lynn, Mass., Shore Drive. Modern home, 13,311 square feet land, reasonable to settle estate. Box T-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FREDERICK D. SMITH
Houses for Sale or Rent
1878 Springfield Avenue
Maplewood, N. J.
Telephone So. 2-6286

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 12 Seattle St., Cambridge. KIRKland 7627

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm, pleasant room with board; near Beacon Street and Coolidge Corner; reasonable. Beacon 5738.

QUIETUDE - SOLITUDE
Contemplate the glories of earth and heaven winter and summer in the foothills of White Mts. For rates address Ada E. Basquin, Freedom, N. H.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Small bright front room in private home; near church. 4204 Wickford Road. Phone Belmont 8497.

BOSTON—104 Hemenway St., very desirable large front room overlooking the Fenway, in private home. Lady preferred. $5. Com. 1332.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 2. Opposite The Mother Church—Very desirable newly furn. rooms, quiet home. WARREN, COM. 7873.

BOSTON — Refined home, accommodations with and without board. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Ken. 4033.

BOSTON—137 Bay State Road, water-side, warm comfortable rooms, reasonable; one with private bath. Mrs. Yeames.

BOSTON—Room overlooking Fenway, sunny; reasonable. Telephone Commonwealth 3321.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months. Mrs. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—2 rooms and kitchenette, private home, light and airy; business people, 1096 East 17th St., near subway station, Navarre 8-4096.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large comfortable rooms with running hot and cold water. Breakfast and dinner if desired. Oxford 84. Kirkland 0103.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Quiet room, private home, all conveniences, best location; near Jamaica Pond; $4.50. Jamaica 0138.

MOTHER and daughter would like to share home with two or three adults. 158 Abbotsford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Davenport 0758.

N. Y. C., 527 W. 121st St., Apt. 33. Large attractive court room, running water, quiet house and street. Columbia. Businessman or woman or student.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptionally attractive outside; redecorated, running water, automatic elevators; $5-$8; references. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 502 West 113th St. (Columbia)—Attractive front studios, single, double, redecorated, refrigeration, elevator; near church. Apt. 6-A.

N. Y. C., 140 West 57th St.—Sunny room; private family; elevator; or sublet entire 3-room apartment. SMITH, Circle 7-3052.

N. Y. C., 542 West 157th St., Apt. 61—Large, attractive, quiet; private home, elevator, $5.50. Call before 3 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1127 So. 52nd St.—Beautifully furnished 3rd fl. front room, nicely heated and lighted; refined family of 3; breakfast optional.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

RUGS

SARUK RUG, 8 x 10½ ft., in good condition; reasonable. Mrs. L. WOLF, Apt. 5-G, 15 Featherbed Lane, Bronx, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Man, 28, college education, would like to live in the home of Christian Scientists; will work at anything for board, no salary; go anywhere, prefer a quiet place in New England away from cities and towns. AVERY WEISS, 3535 12th Avenue.

BUTLER, chauffeur, companion and secretarial work; have own car (1936). For appointment, Asp. 6107. T. J., 45 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass.

EXPERIENCED carpenter seeks position, Maintenance. Gentleman's estate, Country Club or Private Real Estate owners where competent service would merit steady employment. Willing to go anywhere. H. Holter, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN wishes steady position; elevators, carpenter, electrical, painting; can read blueprints, layout work; refs. Write Box D-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate desires hotel office position, 6 seasons' experience; experienced organist; refs. Write J. L. S., 34 Elizabeth Ave., Bangor, Me.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or working housekeeper for elderly people by educated woman of middle age; excellent cook; best references. Tel. Asp. 2737 (Boston).

CULTURED woman, widely experienced, offers reliable assistance to harmonious family in exchange for a happy home; small allowance desirable; any locality. Write Box H-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EXPERIENCED French governess with good references wishes permanent position; children over 5. Write Box M-37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. Box B-11, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857

TUTORING in all elementary subjects at pupil's residence if desired; also English to foreigners. Mrs. HELEN WAITE, Kew Gardens Inn, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Richmond Hill 3-3893.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 11 Davis St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

FOR SALE—Remington Portable Typewriter, cost $55, sell for $20; slightly used. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

WEARING APPAREL

26 Years' Successful Merchandising
W. F. SENTER CO.
124 Maine Street, Brunswick, Maine
Ladies' and Children's Garments, Dry Goods of all kinds, Printzess Coats, Skinner's Satin, Carter's Underwear. The largest selection of blankets in Maine. All merchandise guaranteed exactly as represented. Mail orders promptly filled.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Prepare for Thanksgiving

We have everything you will want for Thanksgiving except the turkey!

Linens . . silverware . . kitchen utensils . . fine foods . . things for the home and things for the person—get them all at Blatt's.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Established 1903

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Select them now and have the satisfaction which comes from making a careful choice.
Irving Schuldenfrei Inc.
Phone 5-0880 38 So. New York Ave.
STATIONERS and OFFICE EQUIPMENT
With the real Christmas Spirit!

FOR A REAL TREAT
Buy DARLINGTON STRODE'S
Real Country Sausage and Scrapple
Made in West Chester, Pa.
We also carry all specialties to make your Thanksgiving Dinner a success.
ERNST BECKER
N. E. Cor. New Jersey and Atlantic Aves.
DIAL 5-6164

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll. 435 713 Haddon Ave.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
336 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5063 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Main St.
Pressing and Tailoring Co. Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Altering and Weaving
Men's Suits Made to Order
All Work Done on Premises
484 Main St. Or. 3-1141-1142

Dainty Deb Shoppe
Miss Guillaume Miss Gladys
Thermique Permanent Wave.....8.00
Dainty Deb Special Wave.....5.00
Shampoo ....50c Long Hair....75c
Finger Wave..50c Manicure....50c
35 SO. CLINTON STREET Or. 5-9750

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Frank G. Currid Co.
Manufacturers of Window Shades and Venetian Blinds
42 Central Ave. Or. 3-9359

OLGA'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in care of the Hair and Scalp
EUGENE AND FREDERIC PERMANENT WAVES
Personal Services of Mme. Olga by appointment only.
388 Dodd St. Or. 3-4788

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

ACME-CENTRAL UPHOLSTERY CO.
INTERIOR DECORATORS
CUSTOM-BUILT UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers and Draperies made to order.
Furniture Repairing
405 MAIN STREET OR. 5-3270

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
A Full Line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-6, $2.45—$3.45.
534 MAIN STREET

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

E. H. VANDIVER
Prepare Your Car for the Winter with
Havoline Wax Free Oil
Marfax Lubrication
Firestone Tires
Battery Service
38 No. Arlington Ave. Or. 4-9571

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

Amoco Service Station
Morton and Parsons
Courteous Service
Lubrication Our Specialty
WILLIAM AND PROSPECT STREETS

You will find a choice selection of
Holiday Poultry at
IDEAL MARKET CO., INC.
232 Springdale Ave. Or. 3-1542, 1543

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

Aylward's
Nuts and Candy
254 MAIN STREET

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses, Hats, Coats, Suits
216-216½-218 MAIN STREET

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

Bedding and Upholstering
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum.
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
EDWARD RATHJEN
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET
Estab. 1920 Phone Hob. 3-1129
Deliveries thru Hudson, Bergen, Essex Counties and New York City.

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN (Continued)

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — Moderately Priced
MEN'S APPAREL SINCE 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0202

Steves
Beauty Parlor
1220 Washington Street
Tel. HOB. 3-5922
Specializing in INDIVIDUAL HAIR STYLES, SELF-SETTING PERMANENTS, etc.
Dry hair may be corrected under our care.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS
to Grace Your
Thanksgiving Dinner Table
GRULICH & SONS
Florists
616 Washington St. Phone Hob. 3-0510

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Berzen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

AFTER SIX ACCESSORIES
Everything a Man Needs for That Formal Affair
Leo Gottlieb MEN'S SHOP
96 MONTICELLO AVE., JERSEY CITY

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
Reduced to 7.95
Red Cross Shoes $6.50

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
296 Central Avenue

JESSIE T. MITCHELL
Dress Shop
Quality Merchandise
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings
700 BERGEN AVENUE

Fancy Thanksgiving Dinner
Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
CASO'S MARKET
Monticello and Belmont Avenues
Orders delivered. Tel. Del. 3-6810

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
74 Fairview Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Complete Your
Thanksgiving Dinner Menu
by Ordering Your Special
BREADS—CAKES—PIES and COOKIES from
ADAM BLUM
625 Newark Ave. *(Near the Elevator)*

De Kimpe's Floral Shop
Special Thanksgiving Flowers
285 Central Ave. Tel. Jour. Sq. 2-0924

MAPLEWOOD

STRUBBE'S
Ice Cream in Special Attractive Molds for Your Thanksgiving Dinner
Homemade Candy, Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Ave. SO-2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Special Prices on All Heinz Goods
Assorted Soups, $1.49 per doz.
Date Fig Plum **Puddings** Medium Size 2 for 65c
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

A. C. BLANKEN
Sherwin-Williams
Paints and Varnishes
Builders' Hardware
We Deliver
1988 Springfield Avenue Maplewood
SO 2-1259

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and Wholesome Products
Mince and Pumpkin Pies
for Thanksgiving
175 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-1532

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 3-1200 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. from Monday to Friday inclusive

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.
Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
A Good Place to Find the Gift That Will Please Him
Fownes Gloves Krementz Jewelry

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE and ORANGE RD
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver *Hats Ready Made and to Order*
40 CHURCH STREET

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Plum Pudding
1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 59c, 3 lbs. 85c
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Ph. Montclair 3-0220-1

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

JUNE
Specializing in Permanent Waving and all branches of beauty culture.
Care of the Scalp
Mrs. JUNE VAILLANT
59 VALLEY ROAD, MONTCLAIR
Montclair 2-0277

NEWARK

Charles Girrbach
(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)
Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
861 Springfield Avenue
Telephone ESsex 2-4331

NUTLEY

The LITTLE SHOP
Dresses, Lingerie
Allen A Hosiery
356 PASSAIC AVE. Tel. Nut. 2-0140

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

FRED'S MARKET
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables, Sea Food
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 { 7055 7056

Special Sale of Suits and Overcoats for Thanksgiving
THE MORRIS SHOP
296 Main St. Cor. Day St.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

New Fall Wear
for Ladies, Children and Men
at Popular Prices
BELLIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE
61 SO. ORANGE AVE.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Sweetwood Florist

THE ART SHOP
651 MAIN AVENUE
J. B. Stewart
Large variety of GREETING CARDS
Picture Framing—Books
Artist Materials—Gifts

PLAINFIELD

The **STATE TRUST** Company
PLAINFIELD N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

TAYLOR'S
Jeweler and Optician
You will find attractive gifts moderately priced for Christmas.
115 PARK AVENUE Tel. Plfd. 6-0820

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD N. J.

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
For Quick Service and Moderate Prices
Consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes.
TEL. PLFD 6-2637 204 E. FRONT ST.
Opp. Strand Theatre

"THE MUSIC SHOP"
General Electric and RCA-Victor
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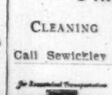

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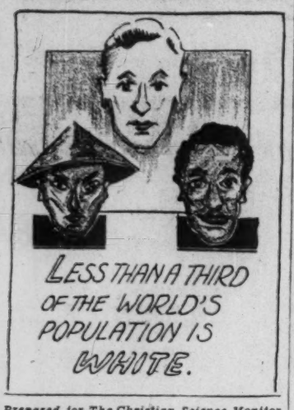
A LAW is valuable not because it is law, but because there is right in it.
—H. W. BEECHER

Daily Features

LIFE is a quarry, out of which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character.—GOETHE.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Does a Chore

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

AS THE Scrogginses drew up their chairs to the breakfast table, one of the windows rattled.

"My dear," said Mr. Scroggins, bending to his porridge, "why does the window rattle?"

"Because it's loose," said Mrs. Scroggins. She went to the window and pushed it. Sure enough, it moved back and forth under her touch, in an unmistakably loose way. "And I have something to fix it," said Mrs. S. She went into the kitchen and came back with a strip of felt material. "This is a weather strip," she said. "Osmun, your nephew, found it. He says all you need to do is to tack it along the edge of the window-casing, and all rattling will stop."

Scroggins held the strip of felt in his hands and examined it closely. He resumed eating his breakfast. Every now and then, however, he stopped eating and picked up the weather strip. He hurrumphed a good many times.

"I thought that some time before lunch, you might get some tacks and a hammer and tack it into place," said Mrs. Scroggins, as she began to take out the breakfast dishes.

Her husband hurrumphed. "Not a bad idea," he said at length. While she was busy in the kitchen, the venerable squirrel went to the shelf where the hammer, tacks, and such, are kept. As he was reaching for the tacks his hand fell on a small book. He took it down, opened it and found it full of interesting pictures. As he was looking through the book, his wife finished the dishes and said she would be going out on some errands.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Peered Out

"I know you'll have the strip all in place when I get back," she said.

Her husband put down the book and picked up the hammer, waving it at his wife gayly. "Indeed, my dear," he said.

When the door closed, he put down the hammer and picked up the book. The pictures were very interesting. Some were of birds. Others were of small animals. Some were of the sea. Others were of the woods. He looked at them all, then he started at the beginning of the book and looked at them a second time. There was a creaking from the piazza. He put down the book, took up the hammer and reached for the tacks. But the creaking was just a tree branch in the wind. He went to the window that rattled and raised it.

A raised window means just one thing, namely, the thrusting of the head out of it, which Scroggins did. He leaned against the sill and sniffed the frosty air. The two small squirrels were chasing each other up and down a near-by linden tree. Scroggins watched them with great interest. Finally, he called to them; and they came into the house. They asked many questions. They too were greatly interested in the picture book, and the three of them looked at it and looked at it.

A step sounded on the doorstep. Scroggins put down the book and picked up the hammer and tacks. The door opened, and Mrs. Scroggins came in. She spoke cordially to the two small squirrels.

"The window is all fixed, I suppose?" she said to her husband.

"I just was telling my two visitors that I'd have to stop entertaining them and do that chore," he said. And he went to work busily and tacked on the felt while the two small squirrels sat politely on the edges of their chairs and watched.

When the strip was all tacked neatly, Scroggins put the window down, pushed it, banged it, and shook it. There wasn't a rattle. He beamed and the two small squirrels nodded approvingly. Mrs. Scroggins thanked her husband kindly and said he might as well go for his regular walk, which he did.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Reverend (E. K.) — The inquirer writes:

Please tell me which of the following are correct. If any are not correct, please state the reason.

1. The Reverend Mr. A. S. Smith.
2. The Reverend Mr. Smith.
3. Reverend A. S. Smith.

I am considering each as a possible means of introducing a minister who speaks on a radio hour.

"Reverend" is an adjective; and when it is used as a title it should always be capitalized and be preceded by "the." The definite article should no more be omitted from "the Reverend Mr. Smith" than from "the attractive Mrs. Smith."

No. 3, therefore, requires the definite article.

No. 2 is correct.

No. 1 does not require the "Mr." When it is desirable to use a person's full name or initials—and unless the person is particularly well known, the full name should be used for the first reference — the "Mr." is not necessary. No. 2 should be used for a second reference.

Note that to refer to a speaker merely as "the Reverend" is considered to be very poor taste.

"Broad a" (E. J. E.)—The correspondent writes:

In platform practice, is it preferable to use the "broad *a* (as in *arm*)" or the "short *a* (as in *hat*)" in such words as "half" and "laugh"?

Webster's prefers the broad *a*; but I believe I have never heard the broad *a* used in these words, even by good speakers. I wish to be correct, but many persons think that the broad *a* in these words is an affectation.

Webster's preference in these instances does not, in our opinion, represent the prevailing usage among good speakers in the United States. Travel into the various sections of America would soon convince a lexicographer that the intermediate *a* (as in *ask*) is the vowel sound most used in these words by the largest number of cultured Americans. The flat, short *a* is common in some parts of the country; but, for that matter, so is "ain't."

"Basicly" (M. E. C.)—The correspondent writes:

We have received a letter containing the following sentence: "This being true, it appears that he did not err basicly or materially in publishing of R. R. Frt. Cir. 10017."

Is there such a word as "basicly" or "basically"?

Although the old editions of Webster's omitted "basically," the word is listed in the new second edition. "Basicly," of course, is not infrequently used, and usage has a way of establishing a word. For a comparison, note both "frantically" and "franticly" as adverbs based on "frantic."

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 8)

1. True. They are iambic pentameter lines.
2. False. The possessive case of "it" requires no apostrophe, "its."
3. True; The last one should be "Manila."
4. True. Homonyms have the same sound, but have different meanings.
5. True. by treaty in 1867, with a consideration of $7,200,000, Russia surrendered to the United States all of her North American possessions, including Alaska and the Pribilof Islands.
6. True. In 1642.
7. False. Upper 1430 feet; middle, 620; lower, 320; total, 2370 feet.
8. False. It is a bird.
9. True. See Col. 4:14.
10. True.

A Bird, but Not a Swallow

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by G. Kodani, Represa, Calif.

This Is the Second Picture of These Two Friends Which the Monitor Camera Club Has Published. Yes, the Bird Is a Real One.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Letters for Jerseys

A WHEEL-CHAIR boy early decided that he would never be a burden on anyone—he would support himself.

A brother was playing on a basketball team. Jerseys with emblems were needed, and the boys had little money with which to buy them. Having observed that the "wheel-chair boy," had become very handy at making letters, the brother conceived the idea of having him make the letters. The material was supplied; and the boy designed and made the emblems.

That was the beginning of a profitable business. He not only has supported himself entirely, but now he is an employer. Mrs. F. M. J.

Brevities

Punch: A trade journal declares that British-made lamp-shades are used in every country in the world. They are made, of course, to go all round the globe.

Albany Knickerbocker Press: We don't blame these college professors for wanting to get jobs with Roosevelt. It's easier than staying in the classroom and trying to explain to students all that is happening.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Our idea of a pacifist is the man who will not even accept military brushes as a gift.

Providence News-Tribune: About the only thing the public can gather from the highly retouched communiqués from the front is that the Ethalians are hurling back the Italiopians.

In Lighter Vein

Fuller

"Mummy," asked a little boy at a concert, at the end of the interval, "have the orchestra had something to eat?"

"I don't know," said the mother.

"I think they have," said the boy. "It says on the program, 'Part two will be given by a fuller orchestra.'"—*El Paso World News.*

Campaign Note

"What is the difference between a statesman and a politician, dad?"

"A statesman, Willie, usually wants to do something for his country, and a politician wants to do his country for something."

Fore and Aft

"Poets are always in advance of their times."

"Yes, and behind in their rents."

Determined

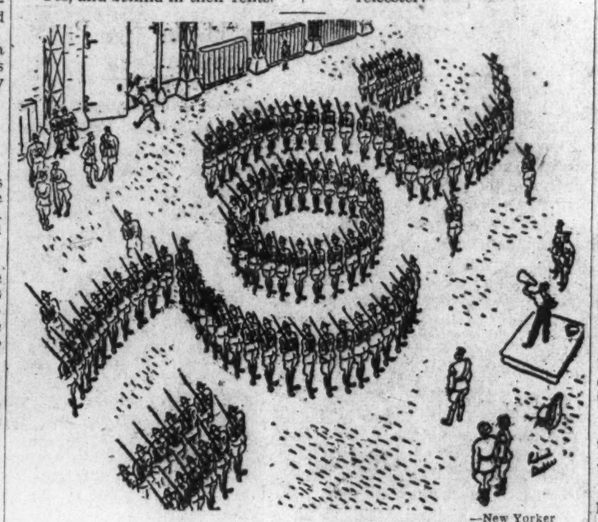
The trouble started when little Doris declared that she would rather have half a jam tart than two thirds of it.

"How often have I tried to tell you," said the exasperated teacher, "that two thirds of anything is more than half? Now you all know," she went on, "that Doris prefers a small portion of tart to a large piece. Funny child, isn't she?"

"Please, miss," said Doris, in a small, clear, piping voice, "I don't like tart."—*Montreal Star.*

No Jeicester

A suffragette preaching in Leicester
Defied a big crowd to moleicester.
Large muscled, she huscled
And buscled and tuscled,
Till the police had perforce to arreicester!



—New Yorker

A ballet master from the Music Hall is called in to teach the 107th Regiment some new tricks.

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: Are old bylaws automatically nullified when new ones are adopted; or is it necessary to vote that the old ones be rescinded?

Answer: Bylaws as a whole should not be rescinded unless the organization wishes to go out of existence. Bylaws are changed by amending them. The action is either (1) to add rules, (2) to remove or rescind certain rules, (3) to substitute one rule for another, or (4) to substitute an entirely new set of rules for the present bylaws. The last named of the foregoing steps is the one taken in the instance cited; and the proper motion is "to substitute the proposed bylaws for the present bylaws." The adoption of this motion automatically supplants the old bylaws with the new ones.

For the Scrapbook

Absence of occupation is not rest; a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.—*Cowper.*

Poets utter great and wise things which they do not understand.—*Plato.*

The greater men are, the humbler they are, because they conceive of a greatness beyond attainment.—*Gibson.*

The hardest tumble a man can take is to fall over his own bluff.—*Anonymous.*

To get peace, make for yourselves pleasant thoughts.—*Ruskin.*

A river that stopped carrying on would dry up.—*Anonymous.*

Is That So?

8.

Check √ True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. A sonnet has a fixed length of 14 lines. (*True..... False.....*)
2. The following sentence is correct in every particular: "The bird sang it's song while swinging on a high limb." (*True..... False.....*)
3. Only one of the following words is incorrectly spelled: casserole, doily, frieze, bilious, Manilla. (*True..... False.....*)
4. "Knew" and "gnu" are homonyms. (*True..... False.....*)
5. The United States purchased Alaska from Russia. (*True..... False.....*)
6. The Dutch trader, Tasman, for whom Tasmania is named, discovered New Zealand. (*True..... False.....*)
7. The Upper, Middle, and Lower Yosemite Falls make a combined total drop of more than 2500 feet. (*True..... False.....*)
8. The loon is a quadruped. (*True..... False.....*)
9. The writer of Luke and Acts was a physician. (*True..... False.....*)
10. When it is Monday on the west side of the international date line, it is Sunday on the east side. (*True..... False.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Satisfaction

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLES BENJAMIN INCLEDON, an English singer of ballads who visited America in 1817, was unsophisticated. As a result, he frequently said things that were harmlessly intended, but which involved him in trouble.

A man who had been offended in company by one of these remarks resolved upon satisfaction. He accordingly sought Incledon, and found him in the dining room of a popular hotel. "Sir," he said, "you have been making free with my name, and I have come to demand satisfaction."

Incledon arose, put on his hat, and stepping to one side of the room began to sing "Black-eyed Susan" in his best manner. The song over, he said: "There, sir, that has given complete satisfaction to many thousands."

What They Say

What Do They Mean?

"Honor and prestige are illusory words as used between nations."—*A. A. Milne.*

Gradual Growth

"History would seem to indicate that real progress is achieved only very slowly."—*Bruce Barton.*

A Great Novel

"If you want to write a great novel you must be willing to say, 'This is what I think.'"—*Margaret Ayre Barnes.*

Bureaucracy

"A bureaucracy is at best always an evil. . . . We want to finish the work, not prolong it as bureaucracy would."—*Col. Theodore Roosevelt.*

Italian Papers Please Copy

"After conquering all other things in this world, men may conquer themselves and tame their own violence."—*Lyman Bryson.*

Put Off Till Tomorrow

"'Never put off till tomorrow' is not always good advice, and may cause one to undertake more than he can do well. Far better to choose wisely what is urgent and important and what is not."—*Vinton A. Holbrook.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Streetcar Company's Christmas Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

THROUGHOUT the holiday season each year a pleasant poster is displayed in all streetcars and buses of the Municipal Railway of San Francisco:

FREE TRANSPORTATION

For Needy Children

Organizations giving free entertainments for needy children during the Holiday Season will be given free transportation on the Municipal Railway to carry children to and from the affair. This order will remain in effect during the entire month of December.

Apply for tickets at the office of the Manager

This custom was established 10 years ago for the purpose of making sure that no child in San Francisco would be deprived, through lack of transportation, of the opportunity to enjoy the many Christmas tree parties and entertainments arranged by newspapers and numerous philanthropic organizations.

The transportation is usually supplied in the form of streetcar tickets distributed through responsible organizations engaged in charitable or philanthropic work. It is only necessary for interested persons to ascertain the number of children to be handled in cars or buses and apply at the railway.

More than 5000 children take advantage of this privilege every Christmas season. While orphanages are perhaps the chief beneficiaries, all San Francisco children have come to look upon the practice as an integral part of their holiday celebration, and their elders express gratitude by scores of letters to the Municipal Railway.

During December it is a common sight in San Francisco's metropolitan area: the long, green cars filled with happy, glowing youngsters—a sight that adds a gay touch of local color to the brightness of the holiday season.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 3

A: The World Before Abraham

(Continued)

2. **The Flood.** Gen. 6-9.
   Noah (Hebrew "rest, quiet").
   Son of the second Lamech, tenth in descent from Adam, line of Seth, Gen. 5:28-29.
   Lamech's prophecy, 5:29.
   Noah's three sons, Shem, Ham, Japheth, 5:32; 6:10.
   God to destroy man because of wickedness, 6:5-13.
   Orders Noah to build an ark, 6:1 to 7:6.
   Noah and family enter the ark; the flood; safety, 7:7 to 8:23.
   Jehovah's promises to Noah, 9:1-17.
   Noah overcome with wine, 9:20-27.
   Died at the age of 950; 9:29.

   Shem (Hebrew "shame").
   Eldest son of Noah, Gen. 5:32; 6:10; 7:13; 10:1.
   Receives a blessing from his father, 9:27.
   Descendants dwell in western Asia, south of the Adriatic, Lydia, Palestine, Syria, Chaldea, Assyria, Persia, northern and central Arabia, 10:21; 11:10-29; I Chr. 1:17-54.
   (The Jews, the Arabians, the Arameans, the Assyrians and the Persians; the various languages of these people are called Shemitic languages).
   Shem in lineage of Jesus, Luke 3:36.

(To Be Continued Daily)

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Doodleducks Move Into Action*

By LE PELLEY

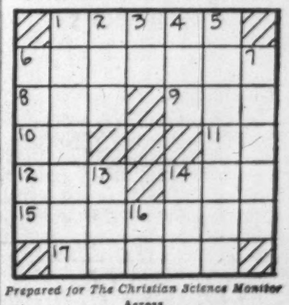
WHEN SKIDMORE BROUGHT SUSIE'S HAT TO TUBBY, THE BOYS SET OUT AT ONCE TO FOLLOW HIM AND FIND OUT IF ANYTHING WAS THE MATTER
3 THEY PICK UP BUDDY ON THE WAY
BUDDY! SUSIE'S IN TROUBLE
SUSIE? THEN COME ON—LET'S HELP HER.
THERE MIGHT BE DANGER!
WHAT DO WE CARE ABOUT THE DANGER!! SUSIE IS A DOODLE-DUCK AND WE'LL DO ANYTHING FOR HER—
FORWARD, THEN!!
DON'T BE AFRAID, SUSIE—WE'RE COMING

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bass Drum for Waddles*

By THE HAGERS

MY DOOR BELL RANG. IT WAS A DUCK. HE HAD TWO HELPERS AND A TRUCK
AND I WAS ALMOST OVERCOME WHEN ONE BROUGHT IN A BIG BASS DRUM.
A CHINESE GONG, A TAMBOURINE, COW-BELLS, CYMBALS — WHAT CAN IT MEAN?
BEHOLD! MY HOUSE OF PEACEFUL JOYS IS NOW AN ARSENAL OF NOISE!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

Crossword Puzzle No. 165



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Construction of twisted fibers
6—Mocked
8—South American linguistic tribe
9—First woman
10—Pronoun
11—Printer's measure
12—Self
14—Land-measure
15—Spanish shawls
17—Took out

Down

1—Failed to follow suit
2—Anglo-Saxon money
3—Jumbled type
4—Town in the Netherlands
5—Cut
6—Cupolas
7—Territorial divisions of Attica
13—Metal
14—Monkey
—Marindin dye

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Breaking China

JUDGING from the news dispatches from the Far East, the great Chinese melon is ripe enough for another slicing. North China is said to be on the point of declaring its "independence" of China. The word "independence" is, of course, what Bentham called an impostor-term, meaning dependence upon Japan. North China, with a population of 100,000,000, would simply become a satellite of the Japanese military.

The only men reported on the march are the Nipponese soldiery at Shanhaikan, on the Manchoukuo-China border. They are the real "autonomists." For some time back the war lords have been displeased with the behavior of the Chinese administrators in North China. Under the Tangku truce, which ended the Sino-Japanese trouble in China proper two years ago, Japan undertook to move its forces back to Manchuria on two conditions. First, that China should demilitarize the zone from the Tientsin area north to the Great Wall and, secondly, that it should "control" the anti-Japanese movement in North China.

It appears that the Japanese have never been satisfied with either the degree of complaisance of Chinese officialdom or the (naturally) hostile attitude of student and other patriotic organizations among the northern Chinese. Hence, in place of the shadowy allegiance to Japan, the Japanese war lords now wish to insure submission by way of outright "independence." The troop concentration at Shanhaikan reads ominously like the prelude to occupation.

Nanking's monetary reforms are said to have punctured the war lords' patience. The Japanese were not consulted. That in itself appears nowadays to be regarded as a flagrant Chinese misdemeanor. But the Japanese have read something more in the reforms than a slight. Nanking's monetary reforms may perhaps be regarded as an effort to bolster up Chinese preparedness. Under these decrees the Government will come into possession of all the silver reserves of the main Chinese banks. One of the uses of the new power may be to finance a stand against the Japanese juggernaut.

It is probable that the Nipponese boot would effectually squash any independence (without the inverted commas) in North China. But one cannot believe that all China would be so subdued. Anti-Japanism is raising its head again along the Yangtse Valley. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the generalissimo in charge of the Nanking Government, has been steadily extending his sway in this huge watershed. Even up to far Szechwan his word is now said to run. Consequently the Marshal could not very well acquiesce in any severance of North China. He would have to fight, surely; even if the fights were losing ones.

This is to take for granted the "imminence" of North China separation. Nothing, however, is inevitable in China. This latest adventure seems to be challenged by the Japanese civil authority as well as by Nanking. Foreign Minister Hirota still favors a negative policy of diplomacy with Nanking against the army's positive policy. The difference is more than of method—the velvet glove instead of the sword; the diplomats at least would save the sovereignty (formal though it would be) of North China to China. It is apparent that the diplomats are annoyed with the new military thrust. Ambassador Ariyoshi in Shanghai professes faith that the Chinese Government can adequately deal with the "threat" with its armed forces. That threat comes from the Ambassador's own countrymen! This in itself is an illuminating sidelight on the dualism back of Japanese policy toward China.

China's territorial integrity, which all the nations have repeatedly sworn to uphold, may therefore be saved yet by concessions to the insatiable appetite of military Japan. For how long? When the military dominate policy, there is no end to demands.

Wine—Whisky—Welfare

THIS newspaper does not, and never will, hold a brief for the consumption or manufacture of any form of alcoholic drink. It does not accept the fallacy that moderation, so called, offers the right solution to the problem of intemperance.

It does recognize, however, that there are degrees of evil. Tobacco, for instance, is a narcotic but hercin is more insidious. There is, therefore, some force in the plea recently made by Joseph H. Choate, former director of the Federal Alcohol Administration, that "where wine is consumed, little or no spirits are drunk." He was arguing in favor of an increased production of American light wines on the assumption that this would give a boost to agriculture.

Unfortunately for Mr. Choate's argument the false appetite for liquor in America runs traditionally and unmistakably to potent spirits. And recent statistics show wine decreasing and whisky increasing in favor. Basically, of course, there is no case for either beverage.

Wine may be less deleterious than whisky. If in their present state of thinking people feel the necessity for alcohol, vineyards seem preferable to distilleries. But more wine drinking will never solve the farm problem or the drink problem any more than whisky consumption cuts down the roll of those on relief.

The 'Ideal' Human Exterminator

LO, THE poor chemical warfare expert! For, as W. S. Gilbert would have put it, with Sullivan's music playing a rollicking accompaniment, "his lot is not a happy one." One had pictured him gleefully discovering poison gas after poison gas, and with no fear of overproduction because the consumers can be drafted.

But an authority on the subject has described in a magazine specializing in the physical sciences some of the heart-rending difficulties that beset poison-gas makers. The article points out (as if it made so much difference!) that most of the chemical combat substances are liquids or solids and not gases at all under normal conditions.

But what is even more interesting, if also more disappointing, is that "the ideal chemical combat substance has not yet been found." We seem to have been overestimating the human race's technical progress. But let us get on with our study:

> There is still a long way to go. Our ideal agent must next be difficult to protect against. It should be able to penetrate the enemy's protective equipment or at least tax it severely. Every modern nation now has developed first-class protection against gas. If the hypothetical new gas cannot penetrate this protection, it is valueless unless surprise can be effected and the soldier caught without his antigas equipment completely adjusted.

Yes, that's one trouble with this world: Its defense measures are becoming so discouragingly overadequate. But that isn't the only rub:

> The sensationalists delight in describing how a few airplanes equipped with chemical bombs or spray could wipe out cities. Of course, it is absurd. A plane might carry enough poison in one tank to kill every individual in a city, if each molecule of the poison could reach its target—but that's the rub. Most of it will never reach a human being.

So there you are, if you think *yours* is the only difficult job. And these are simply the difficulties that the article mentions.

Would it be too discouraging to advise writers of articles on chemical warfare that there is more than a lack of an "ideal" gas to overcome? More than the bothersome protective equipment? More than atmosphere and wind which prevent the gas from reaching as many human beings as one could wish it to? Would it be quite heartless to mention the League of Nations, the countless peace societies, the widespread church movement against war, the still extant international good will among peoples if not among all chancelleries, and the possibly unpatriotic reluctance of ordinary folk to aid makers of poison gas by giving them a chance to try it out on the scale for which it was intended?

Going *Back* to Gold

MR. HOOVER'S renewed plea for a return to the "gold standard" was not up to the standard of the shrewd thrusts he made at the Administration's monetary policy. What does he mean? In detail he does not explain. But he seems to want a return to those days when dollar bills were interchangeable with gold coins.

Memory is not so short that it cannot recall what happened when the United States was on a gold coin standard. On the basis of the gold in Federal Reserve and Treasury vaults, bank deposits had been built up to ten times that amount. Mr. Hoover forgets these bank deposits. For, in declaring that a gold standard would be practicable, he contrasts the present gold supply with the currency, and finds that "we have nearly $1.80 in gold metal for every dollar in currency." He should be the last man to ignore the bank as well as the currency money. For toward the end of his Administration people were going to the banks, drawing out their deposits in currency, and taking the currency to the Federal Reserve Banks for gold. And because the multitude of claims on metal was far superior in amount to the metal itself, the demands simply could not be satisfied.

Mr. Hoover implies that the country is still off the gold standard. This is not exactly the case. The United States, it is true, still refuses to return to the system of domestic interchangeability between dollar bills and gold. But the country has made dollars and gold interchangeable abroad. Thus America is on an international gold bullion standard. In its relations with foreigners the Treasury will buy and sell gold at a fixed price. This is what keeps the dollar in stable relation with other currencies that are also interchangeable with gold at a fixed price.

But Mr. Hoover does not call this a gold standard. Therefore, his definition must be interchangeability of currency and gold at home. But are the lessons of the 1933 panic forgotten? It was to avoid such needless chaos that the nations represented at the World Monetary and Economic Conference subscribed to the following resolution:

> That under modern conditions monetary gold is required not for internal circulation but as a reserve against central bank liabilities and primarily to meet external demands for payments caused by some disequilibrium on the foreign account. It is consequently undesirable to put gold coins or gold certificates into internal circulation.

Certainly there are many aspects of Mr. Roosevelt's monetary policy that merit the castigation that Mr. Hoover gave them. But to recognize that is not to agree that the United States should go back to policies that events have so catastrophically discredited.

Without Uniforms

Book News of the Day

THE Texas Rangers came into being on Oct. 17, 1835, when the provisional government of the revolting Mexican Province of Texas authorized a corps to protect the western frontier. Prof. Walter P. Webb in THE TEXAS RANGERS: A Century of Frontier Defense (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5) celebrates their centennial.

They were from the first superbly mounted, and were chosen not only for courage (that was a matter of course) but for intelligence and character. As an old saying has it, they could ride like Mexicans, trail like Indians and shoot like Tennesseans. Their arms evolved with them. One of their officers helped perfect the Colt sixshooter, and they soon abandoned the long rifle of the woodsman for this ideal weapon of the horseman, and for the light carbine. They wore no uniforms, only the usual garb of plainsman or cowboy, and were distinguished by a quiet, dignified efficiency, far removed from the conventional swaggering of the frontier bully. Their organization was of the loosest, and they were held together more by a common ideal than by discipline. This ideal has become legendary.

They helped in the Texas Revolution, and under John C. Hays, their first great leader, rendered signal service to both Taylor and Scott during the Mexican War. The Civil War eclipsed them and reconstruction suppressed them altogether. But by 1875, L. H. McNelly, perhaps the greatest of their captains, was fighting desperately against Mexican cattle thieves on the lower Rio Grande, and Maj. John B. Jones with his Frontier Battalion was cleaning up the Indians and beginning on the white desperadoes of the western cattle country. Other episodes in which Rangers figured were the Cortinas trouble, the El Paso Salt War, and the saga of Sam Bass, the Jesse James of Texas. More recently the World War with its border problems, bootlegging, the oil towns and public "enemies" have engaged them. Later leaders of note have been W. J. McDonald, John R. Hughes, Frank Hamer and Tom R. Hickman.

The record of the Rangers has not always been clear; they helped in the massacre of the inoffensive Texas Cherokees, they have been accused of applying the *ley de fuga*, and they have undoubtedly been used as political pawns. But on the whole they have been gallant and honest, and Texas could never have been settled without them. The present Legislature has reduced the force to about forty men, and merged it with the highway patrol in a department of public safety.

Obviously, Professor Webb has spent years in gathering material, much of it from difficult sources. He adduces evidence, for instance, that Sam Houston planned a Ranger conquest of Mexico, in the fond hope that a foreign war would avert the struggle over slavery and, incidentally, make Houston President of the United States. But, what with the historian's desire to salvage the last factual detail, the reporter's reluctance to let go a good story, even though it be apocryphal, the episodic character of the subject, and the looseness of the Ranger organization, the final impression is that the book is one of the finest collections of anecdotes in the world—anecdotes frequently substantiated and always on the border line of history, yet lacking the unity we expect in the treatment of a historical problem. But the serious student will find here a mine of information, while the general reader will, in addition, be thrilled by as fine a heroic tradition as America has produced.

K. C. K.

Some Different Sanctions That Are Needed

A Shrine in Chinatown

BUSINESS is quiet in Chinatown. It is the middle hour of day, and merchants are standing in their doorways, alone or in groups, looking this way and that way to see what passes through the narrow streets. Children, clothed as are the grown-ups, in Occidental dress, move swiftly and silently on errands for their mothers, who must not lower their dignity to the extent of venturing, unescorted, out of doors.

White men are coming in small groups to lunch and to converse in the gaily painted restaurants, with their elaborately carved, pagoda-like fronts. My Chinese friends and I have just regaled ourselves with a number of indescribably palatable dishes, including various subtle combinations of Chinese vegetables grown on Long Island, and bamboo sprouts and shrimps, and are munching juicy water-chestnuts offered us as we passed by one of the kitchen boys who was engaged in scraping an enormous pile of them.

* * *

We have been calling on a family in the quarter, and I am still thinking of the stout, short lady with feet which looked only about four or five inches long, and of her grandchildren, two large, heavy girls of twelve and fourteen, whose glossy, black heads, when we entered, had been bent close together over the comic sheets of a Sunday New York paper. I am thinking also of the solemn Chinese gentleman standing in an attitude of meditation just inside a curio shop on the other side of the street, and saying over to myself a "Stanza of Comment" from the ancient "Book of Odes":

> That officer
> Is elegant beyond measure.
> He is elegant beyond measure
> But, perhaps, he is not what the superintendent of the ruler's carriages ought to be,

which is of course irrelevant, I admit, when my host suggests that we pay a visit to the Temple.

It doesn't look like a temple—outside. In fact, it isn't a temple outside. It's a post office. But inside behind the stamp counter we find all the trappings of Taoist and Buddhist ritual. At the end of a long, dark hall squats a dusty, intricately carved statue of the Buddha himself, surrounded by candles, tapers, incense holders, joss sticks, scraps of paper, and other paraphernalia of that special form of worship of which he is held to be the deity.

The rows of ordinary wooden chairs which fill the rear half of the room are unoccupied. The caretaker of the building is ushering out a group of tourists. I feel ashamed as they giggle and pass foolish remarks, but the smooth Chinese faces of my friends retain the serenest composure. They show no concern whatever except for the comfort of their guest.

* * *

As we move closer to the altar something occurs which they assure me is extraordinary, something seldom witnessed in New York, even by the residents of the quarter. A Chinese woman of middle age, with a short, grotesque figure, a greenish skin, straggling black hair, and an expression of extreme woe, enters to worship and make a sacrifice. We are but 10 minutes' walk from Tom Noonan's, that strange mission bequeathed to Chinatown's white derelicts by the ex-convict "Bowery Bishop." A few streets away Chinese and American Baptist missionaries are working with a group of carpenters, putting the finishing touches to a modern Christian Center. Around the corner we can hear, if we listen, the rumble of the Third Avenue elevated trains.

The woman carries a roasted chicken, a plump, appetizing bird, whose glazed breast and well-browned legs protrude absurdly from the inadequate agate bowl in which it has been placed. Laying this upon the altar she makes her preparations for devotional rites. Looking at no one, she solemnly lights the incense sticks and candles around the Buddha, spreads a number of thin sheets of paper (representing money) next to the chicken, goes out into the back yard of the temple, returning with a pail of water, which she sets beside the altar to serve as a safe receptacle for partially consumed sticks, and unrolls a strip of grass matting on the floor.

She stands before the Buddha and chants a prayer, in a metallic monotone. She kneels on the grass matting, bows until her forehead touches the floor, lifts her head and rattles a bunch of sticks together, selects one of them and, rising, takes it over to the temple caretaker, who, in the absence of a priest, officiates at such a time. Pointing the selected joss stick at one of the many, bright-colored pages of Chinese printing hanging on the wall, this gentleman detaches it from its hook and hands it to the devout one, who reads the picturesque black characters with a frown. It is plain that she seeks an answer and that the proverb, advice, philosophic statement, or whatever it is she finds printed on the paper, has not satisfied.

* * *

She resorts to additional prayer, more bowing to the floor, more incense. Then she fetches from another part of the room two slabs of polished wood, which, from the distance, appear to be flat on one side and convex on the other. Banging these, flat surfaces in, together, she drops them with a resounding clatter to the floor, then picks them up slowly, anxiously. One lies flat side uppermost, the other the reverse. The answer is too ambiguous.

She must have a definite "Do" or "Don't" and is knocking the slabs together again, before she flings them down, when my host decides it is time for us to be proceeding elsewhere. And I am not reluctant to turn from the distressed figure at the altar to the lovely, moon-shaped countenance of a lady whose low voice murmurs like the waters of a brook, and whose hands, pointing the way out, are like the slim grasses which float on the surface of the pool where the curio dealer, across the way, places his miniature jade peonies and ivory palaces.

P. P. S.

"It's Worth a Special Session"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is indeed gratifying to see the Monitor come out editorially with the proposal for an early special session of Congress to enact legislation evidencing the readiness of the American people to officially and vigorously broaden our co-operation with the League of Nations by including *all* "munitions of war," instead of merely "implements of war," in our embargo.

The war traders of this country have frankly stated that moral appeals to them will go unheeded, and that they will continue to reap what profits they can from wholesale murder until they are stopped, even as they do not hesitate to furnish "munitions of war" to our own gangsters.

If Congress and public opinion permit this war trade to continue beyond Nov. 18, we are officially taking sides with Mussolini and against the League, against humanity.

A flood of telegrams to President Roosevelt, urging a special session of Congress to broaden the scope of our embargo at once, will convince the President that Americans "will not willingly see their country jeopardized for what they regard as inherently dirty dollars," as Rufus Steele puts it.

However, the people need not wait for Congress to act. That may take months. The practice of American corporations of spreading their stock widely among the public gives that same public an effective weapon which will bring results, if they will only use it. That is for each individual who owns stock in *any* corporation, shoes or food products or what not, to write that corporation that if *any* of their products are sold to Italy, their stock will be sold at once, at a loss if necessary, as a protest against accepting war orders and war profits.

Of course, the suggestion immediately comes to mind that someone else will eagerly buy the stock and take the profits, but that is the same excuse the war traders are now making, that someone else will take the orders if they don't.

It will take courage, yes, enough to prove that we mean what we say when we say we want peace. It will mean financial sacrifices, but it will be far cheaper from any standpoint than to furnish the "munitions of war," the money, and the men to win the war, as we did last time, and as we most certainly will again if we are not firm in our demands for peace and no war trade now.

As Rufus Steele so aptly says, "This is no time for enlightened America to dally with dynamite to get factories out of red ink, even if big war contracts ever paid off in the bitter end." And the sooner our trade with Italy stops the less will be our financial losses as a nation, and the sooner Mussolini will be stopped.

PAUL A. B. SAHM

Pittsburgh, Penna.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily approve of your proposal to ask the President to call an extra session of Congress to "extend the almost useless arms embargo to cover the real war trade with Italy." In an address before 300 women of the Republican Club of Winchester, Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger referred twice to this proposal of the Monitor, and said that if enough public opinion is expressed it will have might with the President.

MRS. IDA M. BELICHON

Winchester, Mass.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We heartily endorse your plea for a special session of Congress to amend neutrality legislation, which at present is hindering the League of Nations in its efforts for peace.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD WATERHOUSE

East Pepperell, Mass.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "It's Worth a Special Session" should, in my estimation, be brought to the attention of every thinking American, and I wish there was a way of calling meetings advising people that they could help by urging Washington to do something.

E. L. CHAPPUIS, JR.

Jamestown, N. Y.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I for one wish to endorse your stand for a special session of Congress. Congress should be "standing by" today.

E. D. WAGNALLS

Montgomery, Ala.

The Wide Horizon

"Show Your Passport, Please"

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

SOMETIMES the familiar cry, "Passports, please," is heard on the train. Officials at the frontier station troop through the corridors. They examine the passport of each passenger, one by one. Usually at these frontier stations there is considerable delay.

At night it is more annoying. One is awakened by a tapping on the door of the compartment. The officials enter, regard the document closely, stamp it, and retire. One lies awake wondering why the fact that the train is about to traverse an imaginary and purely artificial line separating one country from another may be held to warrant this untimely intrusion.

Still worse is it when, either at the journey's end or at the changing of trains, the voyagers are compelled to line up for the inspection of passports.

If one travels by automobile there is the same scrutiny of the passport at the customs post. Moreover, in this case, the motorcar itself has to be provided, as it were, with a passport—what is called a *triptyque* or, it may be, a *carnet de passages*. And these automobile passports are certainly expensive.

Nor is this examination of passports an isolated inconvenience. It comes at the end of a series of *démarches* which the intending traveler is obliged to make. He must really go to some trouble to obtain his passport in the first place, and it may well be that he must then go to further trouble to obtain a visa for a particular country. Some nations, it is true, grant their passports for long periods, but others demand the renewal of the passport every twelve months.

* * *

Then there are tens of thousands of people in Europe who in consequence of political upheavals, the vicissitudes of wars and of revolutions, are deemed to have no country at all. Many of my best friends are in this plight. They come from nowhere, they must stay nowhere, and they can go nowhere. The police are ready to put them in prison—indeed they have no alternative—for the crime of possessing no passport.

Happily arrangements have been made, though they are totally inadequate, to provide special certificates for these refugees or *Heimatlose*. Not for all of them by any means. And often they have no permission to settle down. They are regarded as perpetually in transit. They have indeed procured the right to travel—but they must keep on traveling. Now since traveling costs money, one may well ask how they are expected to earn this money. No matter: lawmakers are not required to answer conundrums, or to cultivate imagination and sympathy with human beings in distress.

"Passports, please," and the "please" is omitted if you cannot boast of the protection of a national flag.

When I think that before the war I could travel from country to country in Europe without ever being asked to produce a passport, when I know from my reading that far back in the Middle Ages scholars and pilgrims could, without molestation, visit even those countries which happened to be at war with their own, I cannot but reflect on the development of the new nationalism. It is undoubtedly true that travel is infinitely easier today. It is undoubtedly true that countries endeavor to make themselves attractive to foreigners and to promote tourism. It is undoubtedly true that there has come into the world an international consciousness. It is undoubtedly true that the League of Nations is trying to lay down the foundations of world organization. But it is no less true that, by a monstrous paradox, the earth is being divided up as it never was before into watertight compartments.

* * *

Nor is this the only difficulty which has arisen in recent years. In many countries there are currency restrictions. You cannot take in or out more than limited amounts. In certain cases these amounts are derisory.

Not for the first time, the economic committee of the League of Nations has been studying these questions. A subcommittee of the governmental experts and representatives of tourist offices have drawn up a report in which they lay stress on the material as well as moral advantages of removing these restrictions on travel. It has often been said that by travel the peoples will learn to know, like, and understand each other. It is certain that they would thus put money in circulation and stimulate trade both in their home country and the country they visit. Indeed some countries came to depend on tourism. It has been a leading trade. Without the invisible exports of the purchases of tourists they find themselves in grave financial difficulties. The wheels of commerce are clogged by the discouragement of travel.

It is therefore interesting to note that the committee recommends the restoration of free monetary circulation. At least travelers should be able to acquire sufficient quantities of foreign money. Passport formalities should be greatly simplified, if it is considered premature to abolish the whole passport system. The formalities for the passing of frontiers by automobiles should be reduced to a minimum.

It is difficult to see what objection there can reasonably be made to these League proposals. If we cannot have real internationalism in practice as well as in preaching, immediately, at any rate we should frame without delay an international tourism convention.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON NOVEMBER 20, 1935

Drawing by Walter Buehr

Happily Ever After

By Richard L. Strout

I

Noyes House,
Nahant, Mass.,
Dec. 6, 1884.

DEAR MISS WINTHROP: I have found pen and ink; Miss Laurie has trimmed my lamp, and I compose myself to write such a letter as will justify the high character which you attribute to my literary powers. But if the present storm continues, it is a question how much rocking this boarding house will take before tumbling into the sea! Yes—the little poem which attracted your eye in Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth's "Youth's Companion" was of my composition, though until you honored it with a letter of praise to the editor, I had chiefly valued it for the $7 which it brought me (with which, let me say, I bought a necessary article of clothing; its companion piece, soon to appear, I trust, will fully clothe me) rather than for its artistic merit.

Let me accordingly introduce myself. I am the village teacher, fresh from college. I attend town parties and join in square dances and marching. I hear Henry Irving in "The Bells," and Nat Goodwin in "Those Bells," indiscriminately, in Boston, even though Goodall stops his bus from Lynn so early that I must trudge the final five miles afoot. I teach the village children and the lighthouse-keeper's daughter. Mr. Agassiz sometimes inspects the oddities which our lobster man's boat brings in. And there you have me. You were kind to write, and since in all likelihood I shall never see you, let me say that it is flattery like yours which makes the real joy of composition.

With respect,
Henry Folsom

II

South Lee, New Hampshire,
January 1, 1885.

Dear Mr. Folsom:

Would you think it presumptuous if I ended our correspondence with one more note, merely to express appreciation for your new poem, "Nahant Rocks"? It is worthy of the other! As we sat about the lamp just now I boasted that I knew the author. I have been clearing up the last of my vacation letters before starting back to Northampton, Tuesday, and have run across your note tucked into the Greek papers of Professor Tyler; I had supposed I had lost it. As I write this, small brother Ben has just gone to the woodshed with orders to return with extra snappy pine sticks for corn-popping and the manufacture of cornballs. Soapstones are heating on the stove for bedtime. The snow has covered us in, house and barn.

Let me conclude, then, that you have one admirer in South Lee, New Hampshire—and where is South Lee? Why, to be sure, seven hours, and two "changes" distant from Smith College, Northampton; the first change at Ayer, and the second a half hour's wait at Greenfield on the Fitchburg road.

Farewell then—for here comes Ben, scraping enough pitch from one juicy stick to keep his jaws busy till cornballs are popped!

With appreciation,
Elvia Winthrop.

III

Nahant, Jan. 6, '85.

My Dear Miss Elvia:

Can you forgive me? But I believe you have forgiven me already!

I can only repeat that it was too much of a temptation for a man of impulsive temperament to know that a youthful and presumptively charming admirer was passing through Greenfield at such and such an hour!—I shall keep up the mystery no longer: really, it was all implicit in the note you sent me, and it took only a little puzzling over time tables to work the seeming miracle. My brother Tom filled my professional place while I was absent.

How did I recognize you? Do you suppose I could have *mistaken* the identity of my *sole* literary admirer; or confused you with your companion, severe Miss Booth (is that her name? and what prompted her—while you were securing your tickets—to demand suddenly if I were wholly in agreement with Nietzsche?)? Yes, I will confess that, even after traveling so far, I was doubtful at the last whether I had the hardihood to make myself known; indeed, that depended upon *you*, and I can pay you no higher compliment than that I did. Really, you must forgive me. Perhaps it was rash, but remember my provocation, and add that in this tedious boarding house I have been cooped up all winter; yes, and gazing at a colored worsted Rock of Ages! Yes, I blame it all on that. You mentioned the Washington Birthday Promenade on the platform; naturally—that is beyond my hope? Still, you must remember we found we had old Governor Winthrop as a common ancestor. Surely you could give a relative some privileges. Now I must rush to join Miss Hilton to chaperon a pung ride to Boston; this is my excuse for so hurried a note after so great an adventure.

Abjectly and apologetically,
Henry Folsom.

IV

Dewey House,
Northampton, Mass.
Feb. 11, 1885.

My Dear Mr. Folsom:

I suppose I must relent. It is preposterous for you to have sent me that fan from Stowell's, which I return forthwith. Take it all in all, you are certainly an impetuous young man. I declined to open your letter, but your poem in The Companion reached through my embargo. "To Elvia," indeed! How dare you use Hezekiah Butterworth as an intermediary? And my brown hair does not "curl," I would have you know; it is straight, and horrid. (It curls a *little*.)

You scoff at Governor Winthrop, but I find we actually are related, and my aunt at Portsmouth distinctly remembers you as a small boy; so it is to the Governor you must give thanks for the favor that follows. The Washington Promenade is our great event at Smith. President Seelye does not permit dancing in the College Hall, but here at Dewey later we shall have schottischeing and waltzing. The horsecar brings young men up the hill on Main and Elm Street from the station. Would you care to attend? If so, I shall expect you, Thursday afternoon.

Sincerely,
Elvia Winthrop.

(TELEGRAM)

Feb 13 1885

Elvia Winthrop Dewey House Northampton Arriving Thursday four thirty Thanking Hezekiah Butterworth and Governor Winthrop
Henry Folsom

V

Dewey House,
Northampton, Mass.,
March 28, 1885.

Mr. Henry Folsom,
Nahant, Mass.
Sir:

You will understand, after the events that transpired here last week, that I must return the inclosed fan (a second time, and for good), this keepsake, and package of letters. I trust we shall always be friends, but after your conspicuous attentions to Velma Hilton it seems best for me to withdraw in favor of one who seems to feel she has a claim to your entire time and devotion.

Elvia Durgin Winthrop.

VI

(Undated)

Miss Elvia Durgin Winthrop:

It is needless to say that I regret the decision to which your epistle of March 28th leads me to suppose you have (however unjustly) arrived. But since true love can never thrive in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, I believe your action (ungenerous and unwarranted as it is) is for the best. As one who shall never see your face again, I am glad that you have made your determination irrevocable.

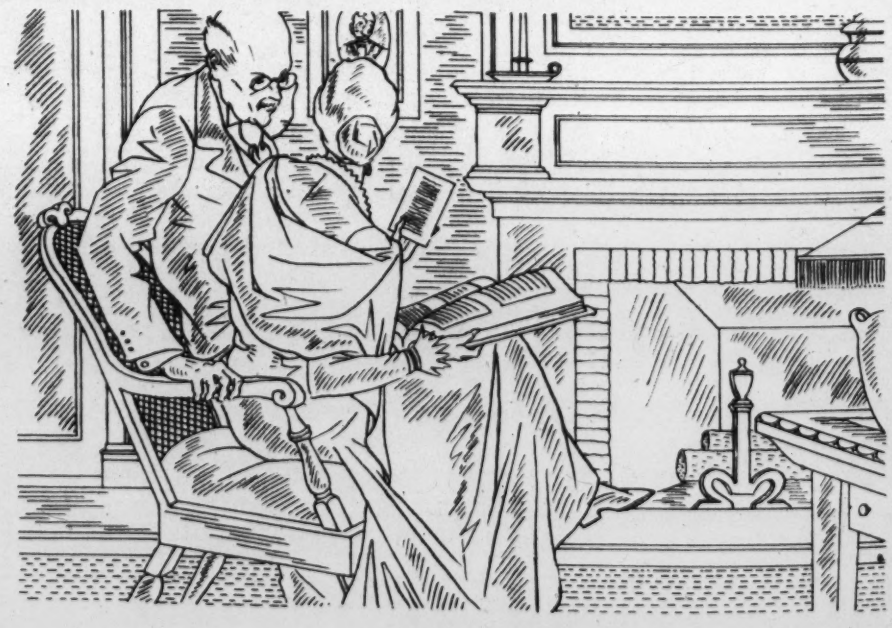
Farewell, to meet no more,
Henry Grant Folsom.

* * *

The old couple chuckled as they turned the scrapbook, with its yellowed letters, before the fire.

"What fools lovers are, Elvie!" said the man. "I can't even remember, after all these years, what the quarrel was about."

"No more can I," said the woman. "There, Henry, paste this golden wedding notice right beside that 'Farewell to meet no more.' And mark it—'Happy Ending!'"



Treasure Houses

Free Public Libraries, Which Received so Great an Impetus From Andrew Carnegie's Generosity, Now Are Taking Help and Inspiration Into the Smallest Towns and to the Farms

By Margaret Root Zahler

"ANDY," A MESSENGER BOY, back in Pittsburgh in the early 1850's, was working for $2.50 a week. He had no money for books and there was not a library in the town.

Then one day he heard of a wealthy man, Col. James Anderson, who had opened his private library of 400 volumes to "working boys." Andy accepted the offer. Every Saturday afternoon he went for a new book in exchange for the one he had carried under his arm all week to read at odd moments.

Is it surprising, then, that Andy, who grew up to be the widely known Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, should dot the Anglo-Saxon world with libraries? Out of his vast fortunes he gave nearly $65,000,000 to build, endow, or equip 2811 libraries. Some 1900 of these are in the United States and Canada. The rest are scattered throughout English-speaking countries.

This month a series of posters and a portrait of Andrew Carnegie are displayed in libraries to remind millions of persons that just 100 years ago, on Nov. 25, this son of a weaver was born in Dunfermline, Scotland. His centenary turns attention again to the public library movement of which he was so inextricably a part.

As great a change took place in the village of Dunfermline shortly after Carnegie's birth as has transpired in the library situation in the English-speaking world in recent years. Then some 4000 looms hummed in the village. Almost every cottage had its loom shop. The graystone Carnegie cottage with red-tiled roof was no exception.

Came the great change. Factories rose and the hum of the hand looms in Dunfermline homes died down. When Andy's father had finally sold his fourth and last loom to get money for the necessities of living, he packed his family into a whaling schooner, square-rigged for the merchant service, and turned toward North America. Thirteen-year-old Andy was soon to be delivering telegraph messages in Pittsburgh.

Years afterward Andrew Carnegie remembered his home village of Dunfermline with one of his first important gifts—a public library for the town. This gift in 1881 initiated his library-giving program which was to make libraries a vital part of public education.

Only a few North American communities possessed public libraries when Carnegie gave his first one to his home town in Scotland. It is true, the first library on American soil was established two centuries before Carnegie's birth, at Harvard University in 1638. Approximately a century later, in 1731, Benjamin Franklin, "father of the circulating library," was instrumental in getting a "subscription library" started in Philadelphia. It circulated books to members only.

But the history of the modern public library in the United States really began when states adopted laws authorizing cities and towns to organize public libraries and to levy taxes for their support. In 1848 in Massachusetts a law of this kind was first adopted. Between 1850 and 1890 demands for public libraries grew as people argued for them in the same way that they argued for tax-supported schools. By 1880 public opinion was thoroughly aroused. The movement now needed only some practical stimulus to make the library an acknowledged fact in the American educational system.

Andrew Carnegie supplied this stimulus. His idea was not, however, to give and finance libraries. This, he maintained, was a governmental duty. But he gave the buildings in which the books could be housed. He saw that the possibility of getting a building free would induce communities to do their part. Of this "gospel of wealth" which he practiced, he later said that it was not the sums he had himself disbursed that caused him satisfaction; it was what he had persuaded others to give.

"I chose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people," he said, "because they give nothing for nothing. They help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books."

By 1901 his library program was surging forward on a wholesale scale, sometimes at the rate of two and three a day—each city conforming to the specified conditions of supplying a site, stocking the building with books, and providing the upkeep. In 1919 the Carnegie Corporation, the millionaire's successor in library giving and other public work, stopped making gifts of this kind as it was felt that the free public library had attained a permanent standing in the community.

All parts of the Anglo-Saxon world now have Carnegie libraries. His gifts range from a $1000 appropriation for some small American village or for some little island off the coast of Scotland, to pretentious city structures.

Conversely as the hum of the weavers' looms died down in Dunfermline in Carnegie's youth, so the humdrum of inquiries from thousands of visitors to libraries increased during the depth of the depression. In the last decade the number of people visiting libraries has doubled and the library has become far more essential than it ever was before to all types and classes of the people.

Hard pressed by business reverses and lowered salaries, lost jobs and other hardships, literally thousands upon thousands of men and women have borrowed millions of books, according to reports of the American Library Association.

"Can you give me a book on chicken raising?" a man asked in one library. Another wanted to grow mushrooms, and a third wished to raise goats. A woman shyly asked if she could look between the pages for "better doughnuts." Others inquired about grading milk, canning pineapples, making dry ice. Some were interested in placer mining, asphalt deposits in Trinidad, forest resources in Alaska. The questions were endless.

Instead of dropping into the library for a book of fiction, as many formerly did, people were clamoring for answers to practical questions. They wanted to improve their qualifications for a job they saw in the offing, or "brush up" to keep the one they had. Students unable to go on to college crowded the library, making drains on textbooks. Many men and women, affected in their own families by a world depression, asked for books on economics and history to find out what it was all about.

"Advisers" in libraries had their hands full. These professional people are somewhat like tailors. They must size up the customer and recommend the proper book to fit his tastes. Sometimes they fill in admitted gaps in the person's previous education. A musician, having studied little outside of music, asks for a reading course on international affairs. The adviser makes out his list. A young chap in the rubber business wants to learn salesmanship to climb to a better job. A taxi driver asks for books on astronomy. A banker wants statistics on world trade.

Libraries themselves carry quite a different atmosphere from the ancient days when they were dull, cold depositories where books were chained for safekeeping. Now open shelves are the

(Continued on page 14)

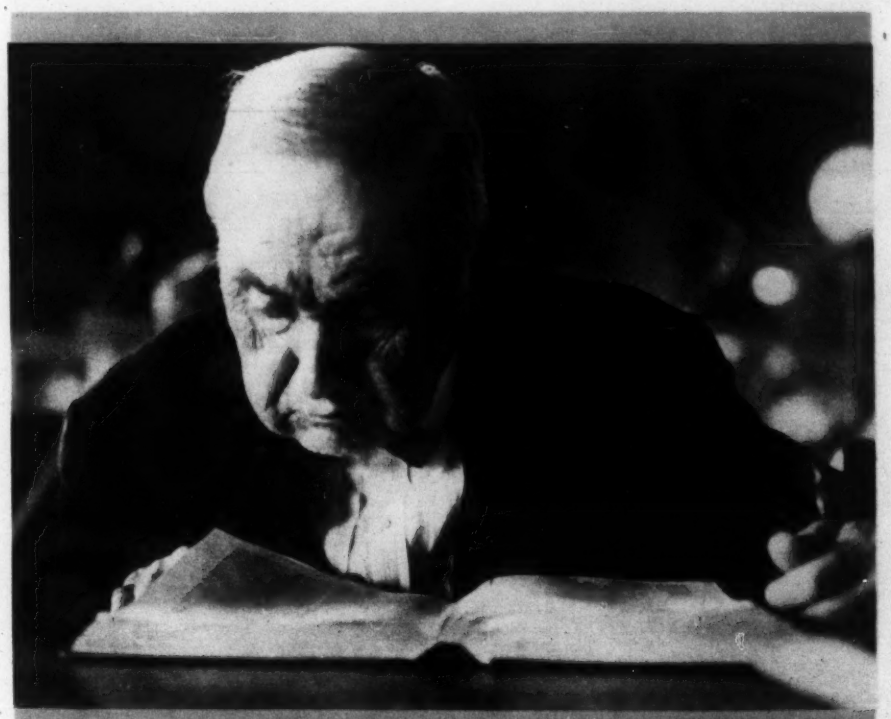


Photo by Jun Fujita

EVERY LIBRARY HAS ITS STEADY CUSTOMERS
This Gentleman Is a "Type" to Be Found in Every City Library.

WAITING THEIR TURN
A Book Auto Makes a Regular Stop on Its Rounds in Greenville County, South Carolina, Where Children Line Up to Get Something to Read. Their Elders Also Are Steady Patrons.

BOOKS FOR THE LITTLE FRENCH GIRL
Lacking Cultural Advantages at Home, This Child Found a Door to Another World in One of the Five Libraries Organized by the American Committee for Work in Devastated France.

Leisure—by Order

Every German Worker Is Obliged to Take an Annual Holiday, but the State Pays the Costs, and Has Organized for Him an Extensive Program of Cultural and Sports Activities

By J. E. Williams

Courtesy Kraft durch Freude, and © Presse-Illustrationsverlag W. Wiesebach

ENTER: "STRENGTH THROUGH JOY"

One of the Special Cars Which Tour Some of the Poorest, Out-of-the-Way Districts, Bringing Entertainment and Education. Here Is Entering a Village.

"STRENGTH THROUGH JOY" (Kraft durch Freude)—what a happy, befitting name for the organization created to solve the problem of the German worker's leisure hours!

Germany, like every other industrialized state, has long been faced with this problem of how the average worker can best be helped to spend his leisure hours to his own advantage and that of the nation to which he belongs. And the National Socialist has sought a solution through all-embracing "totalitarian" methods which he believes essential.

The "Kraft durch Freude" (K. d. F.) organization is outstanding among the creations of the Third Reich which can claim to be "Socialism in action," and conforms to the party idea of state control of all public and private activities, acting upon the theory that the state must be interested as much in the organization of the worker's leisure as in his work.

* * *

Everything has been arranged on such a tremendous scale, including all forms of cultural and sport activities, that the National Socialists are justified in claiming it as "the biggest holiday and recreation scheme the world has ever known." From the very outset, the critic will immediately say, this is another example of the efforts to appease the common people and is another means of winning them over to National Socialism. Undoubtedly, there is much truth in that contention. Membership of the Labor Front (the successor to the former trade unions) is essential to enjoy its privileges, and in this way party objectives can be indirectly, but slowly, imbued. But it cannot be denied that much enjoyment has been brought into the somber lives of the workers through its activities, and that it can be the means of supplying a broader education of millions in this country today.

One of the basic principles of the K. d. F. is that an annual holiday is not merely something to be conceded to every worker—it should be obligatory.

"We do not intend to leave it to the individual," said Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, at the 1935 conference, "to decide whether he desires, or does not desire, a holiday. It has become compulsory."

The important problem, however, remained—how could this be done? Germany today, judged by money standards, is a poor country, but rich in natural beauty, cultural and artistic treasures, and in organizing ability. Increases in wages which would allow the workers to travel or do other things in their holidays and leisure time could not be considered. But in order that lack of money could be no hindrance, it was decided to fall back upon one of Germany's greatest capacities—organization, and to utilize the creative powers of the nation for the common benefit.

* * *

Such is the underlying idea of the K. d. F., as explained by its leaders. At the same time, it must be admitted that the movement owes much to the Italian model. The National Socialists took from the "Dopolavoro" that which suited their own conditions, and at the beginning even called their movement, "Nach der Arbeit," a literal translation of the Italian title. One important difference should, however, be noticed, that whereas the Fascist model tends to separate the various professions and trades, its German imitator seeks to bring them all together, to level class and professional distinctions as a contribution to the ideal of a national, Socialist state.

The difference between the conditions of the German worker today and prewar is revealed in nothing so clearly as in the matter of free time or leisure. Before 1914, he could well complain of a lack of leisure—a complaint which was expressed in a popular verse of Richard Dehmel, the poet:

"Wir haben ein Bett, wir haben ein Kind, mein Weib!
Wir haben Arbeit, und gar zu zweit,
Wir haben die Sonne, den Regan und Wind!
Und uns fehlt nur eine Kleinigheit,
Um so frei zu sein wie Vögel sind, Nur Zeit!"

The shorter hours of labor and the higher standard of living, not to mention the great unemployment of recent years, have made the problem of leisure one of national importance.

To the K. d. F. was allotted the task of "protecting the nerves of the nation." This end it has sought to realize by placing the amenities of travel, culture and sport within the reach of all, and by improving the general conditions of work. Much had been done in the prewar days by some of the larger individual firms through the establishment of libraries, and baths, reading rooms and sport grounds for their workers, and good books were always cheap for the general public; e.g., the famous Reclam publications, which cost only "a groschen" (10 pfennig) apiece.

But these activities were very small compared with what is now being done, because, among other reasons, these institutions had neither the money nor the powerful political influences which are behind the present movement.

As a subsection of the Labor Front, the "Kraft durch Freude" includes in its membership the mass of the workers, from directors to laborers, from women secretaries to servant girls. Membership dues, ranging from 60 pfennig to 12 marks a month, are paid into the Labor Front's exchequer and only part of these find their way back to the K. d. F. But the financial backing of the Labor Front was more than sufficient for all its needs, seeing that the Labor Front itself started off with the funds of the former Marxist trade unions, which the National Socialists confiscated soon after they came to power, in 1933.

* * *

The K. d. F.'s organization of travel holidays for the workers have undoubtedly attracted the greatest attention of the outside world. These have been exceptionally cheap—cheaper than would be possible in a state where the railways were not nationalized, so that the state could always bear any losses. An idea may be obtained from these examples. In March, 1933, some 27,000 workers went on a sea trip to Lisbon and Madeira, which cost only 82 Reichsmarks ($32.80 at $1=RM2.50), and another party of 900 went to the Azores for 84 Reichsmarks. These sums include all costs of travel, food and accommodation per person.

Last year, 80,000 workers spent their holidays—even less expensively—cruising along the English coasts or in Norwegian waters. Holidays within Germany itself are proportionately as cheap for members of the K. d. F. (From Berlin, for eight days in the Harz, 24 Reichsmarks; in the Black Forest, 34 Reichsmarks, and in Upper Bavaria, 36 Reichsmarks.) Many workers who had rarely, if ever, left their respective localities in earlier days—except for military service—are now seeing the sea for the first time, and getting to know the different parts of the Reich. The peasant from Bavaria has come to Berlin, the Berliner has seen the Bavarian in his village home, and thus are being laid the beginnings of German understanding, through personal knowledge.

Holidays, with pay, have been granted to the workers. In order to make this possible, students on vacation have taken their places in the factories and workshops and in the fields, with no other recompense than board and lodging. Even the agricultural laborer now gets five days holiday a year and the youth in his first "Berufsjahr," 12 days. Next year, according to Dr. Lay, 4,000,000 Germans should enjoy holidays through the K. d. F.

Acting on the motto, "Nothing but the best for the worker," the cultural and artistic wealth of the nation has been made available for him at a very cheap rate. He can see some of the best plays and films and hear the best music for very little. For example, in the great "Theater des Volkes," in Berlin, he can get a good seat for less than one mark.

* * *

In view of the National Socialists' emphasis upon sport, it was also to be expected that the K. d. F. would organize this field of activity. It is now possible to take courses in all kinds of games—tennis, golf, riding, skiing, etc.—at a cost of from 20 pfennig to one mark an hour, including the use of all the necessary apparatus. Berlin today has more than 400 playing fields and sports grounds, publicly and privately owned, covering 1125 hectares. This is an increase of 57 per cent in area, and of 33 per cent in number since 1927.

"It is not a question," says the K. d. F., "how high a man jumps, but that he jumps at all; not of how fast he runs, but that he does run."

In addition to all these activities, it must be mentioned that much has been done to beautify places of work, and this at very little cost, through active voluntary participation of the workers themselves. In certain cases, at the apportionment of dividends, firms have allocated sums for the improvement of work conditions in their factories. The results have more than repaid them in better work. A new coat of paint, a little more light, the "tidying up" of the yards of many a small factory may not appear much, and yet they can well affect a worker's outlook—and somehow in so many cases, this was not done before!

Poor economic areas, like Silesia and the Thuringia Forest, which are unable to supply their inhabitants with much in the way of cultural entertainment, have been greatly cheered by the periodic visits of special traveling autos of the K. d. F., bringing them sound films or special groups of theater artists.

Among the basic criticisms which have been leveled against the "Kraft durch Freude" organization is the charge that it is utilizing funds which might otherwise be applied to increasing the individual worker's wages. The answer given to this is that the increase per worker would in any case be very small and that what has been

(Continued on page 13)

Racing With the Sun

Travel in the Stratosphere, Almost Sure to Become Part of Future Commercial Air Traffic, Will Move at Terrific Speeds Over Courses Apparently Eccentric but Actually Representing Beelines

By Fritz Zielesch

WE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY love to assert that we have conquered the air. But have we really? Do we rule that immense ocean of air which envelops our planet? Do we direct our machines over long distances, such as from New York to Manila or London or New Zealand, in such straight lines as the commander of a modern steamer can navigate his ship over the sea?

The atmosphere above our heads stretches as high as 100 miles. Nearest to the earth is a layer known as troposphere, which reaches to a height of from six to nine miles. Above this is a transition zone known as the tropopause, with the stratosphere beginning where cloud formations cease and temperature remains fairly constant. Somewhere high in the stratosphere, perhaps around the 100-mile zone, is the region of great turbulence, where ions and electrons are held to be darting hither and yon, swept by tremendous winds stretching from the equator to the earth's magnetic poles. Here, where the air is extremely thin, mysterious cosmic rays are highly active. It is there that such beautiful cosmic phenomena become visible to our eyes, such as the aurora borealis and the shooting stars. All this together is what we call the "atmosphere."

Man really has conquered scarcely one one-hundredth of this space. In fact, nearly all present day air traffic moves at a height of not more than a few thousand feet. But now we seem to be entering a new era. We know that the density of the lower air offers a resistence to the plane which leads to a drastic waste of power. But in the stratosphere, 40,000 feet above our heads, the air is thin. There, miles even above the clouds, air pressure is only one fifth of what it is at sea level. And less air resistance means greater speed. Here, indeed, we may expect speed records on a scale we did not dream of a few years ago. That is why the flier looks upward. He is eager to forsake the troposphere and to follow such pioneers of the stratosphere as Wiley Post, Lieut. Commander T. G. W. Settle, Maj. C. L. Fordney and Professor Piccard.

* * *

It is only thirty-five years since the conception of a "stratosphere"—a word known today by every schoolboy—has been scientifically acknowledged. And it is only a few years since the scientist has been able to gather some exact items concerning this stratum of the air. He found out, in opposition to former theories, that the temperature does not drop steadily with increasing altitude, but sinks at first to approximately 50° Centigrade below zero only to rise again to 30-100° above zero in the ozone layer, at a thirty-mile altitude. He found that winds there are very moderate. And he discovered that the aviator gains a new safety factor, because if he should be compelled to make an emergency landing, perhaps in a 40,000-foot altitude, his plane would have a radius of 125 miles in which to glide down and look for the best opportunity to land.

Constructors are already at work designing the strato-plane of tomorrow; with cabins hermetically closed; with superchargers to densify the air and thus provide man and engine with the necessary quantity of oxygen; with propellers the blades of which can be pitched around their longitudinal axis in order to grasp the greatest possible amount of air; and with a protective paint, white on top, to moderate the excessive heat from above, and black beneath, to prevent the warmth of the cabin from radiating earthward.

Wiley Post with his Winnie Mae was able to do 340 miles an hour, at a 30,000-foot altitude. And that was an old machine. There cannot be any doubt that the strato-plane of tomorrow will easily reach 400 miles and more. Hence it could complete the classical transatlantic air route between Newfoundland and Ireland in less than five hours. A round-the-world flight could be done in 2½ days, and this not along the northern route which has been the chosen path of record hunters, and which covers only about 15,000 miles, but really around the globe, a distance of the equator's length, i. e., 24,900 miles. And the day may not be far when we shall experience races around the world in the truest sense of the word.

* * *

If thus through the speed of the machines even the longest distance on earth will shrink to an everyday matter, the aviators will no longer take any roundabout ways as they do today for reason of safety. Consequently, we already look forward to an interesting new feature in the development of air traffic. That is the aerial line, the beeline.

Today the aviator generally prefers a serviceable course. Such factors as the desire to be always near inhabited areas and to avoid bad weather zones influence his choice of a way, at least for long-distance hops. In this respect he would follow much the same traffic principle as, for instance, the Trans-Siberian Railway. That road measures from Moscow to Vladivostok nearly 6000 miles, while the aerial line between the two places is hardly more than 4000 miles.

The stratosphere flier of the future, safe from mists and gales of lower skies, probably will avoid all roundabout ways. His course will be the beeline.

Take the generally used rectangular map of the world, drawn in the so-called Mercator projection. Try to sketch the beelines as you think they should connect the big international traffic centers. Be sure you will fail. But don't mind. Others will do no better, because that rectangular world map induces us to forget the spherical shape of our planet. Through our traffic-geographical thinking, as formed by our notions of international shipping and railroad lines, the earth has been turned into a broad ribbon of continents and oceans. At the longer edges the world is cut off. What lies beyond is arctic and antarctic, regions without rails, without greyhounds, without ocean liners, without airports. Occasionally a musing thought, following the track of a brave explorer, might travel deep into those lonely white spaces, but seldom will go beyond to the other side of the earth, speculating about possible communication between capitals.

Traffic beelines *do* cross these regions, however. The stratosphere flier will not be afraid to follow such lines. So we may see the north pole being developed into a traffic center. Whoever would have dreamed of such a spectacle a few years ago!

The aerial lines drafted on the rectangular map do look absurd indeed. Trace in your mind the beeline between New York and the Near East, say Baghdad, the fairy town of the caliphs. Baghdad lies at the latitude of the Azores, almost straight east of New York. So you might suggest a course over the Azores, Gibraltar, the Mediterranean Sea and Palestine. And a ruler put on the map to connect both places seems to confirm the idea. In reality the aerial line takes an amazingly different course: over the northern part of Newfoundland, the Atlantic at the latitude of Moscow, then Scotland, Berlin, the Black Sea and Turkey's capital, Ankara.

Now look for Calcutta. If you apply the ruler again, you will come to the big Indian city by extending your erroneous New York-Baghdad beeline to the east. This may be an alluring route. The shortest way, however, would not carry you to the east, not even to the northeast, but almost to the very north, for you would have to travel by way of Labrador, Greenland, Spitsbergen, Nova Zembla and Siberia.

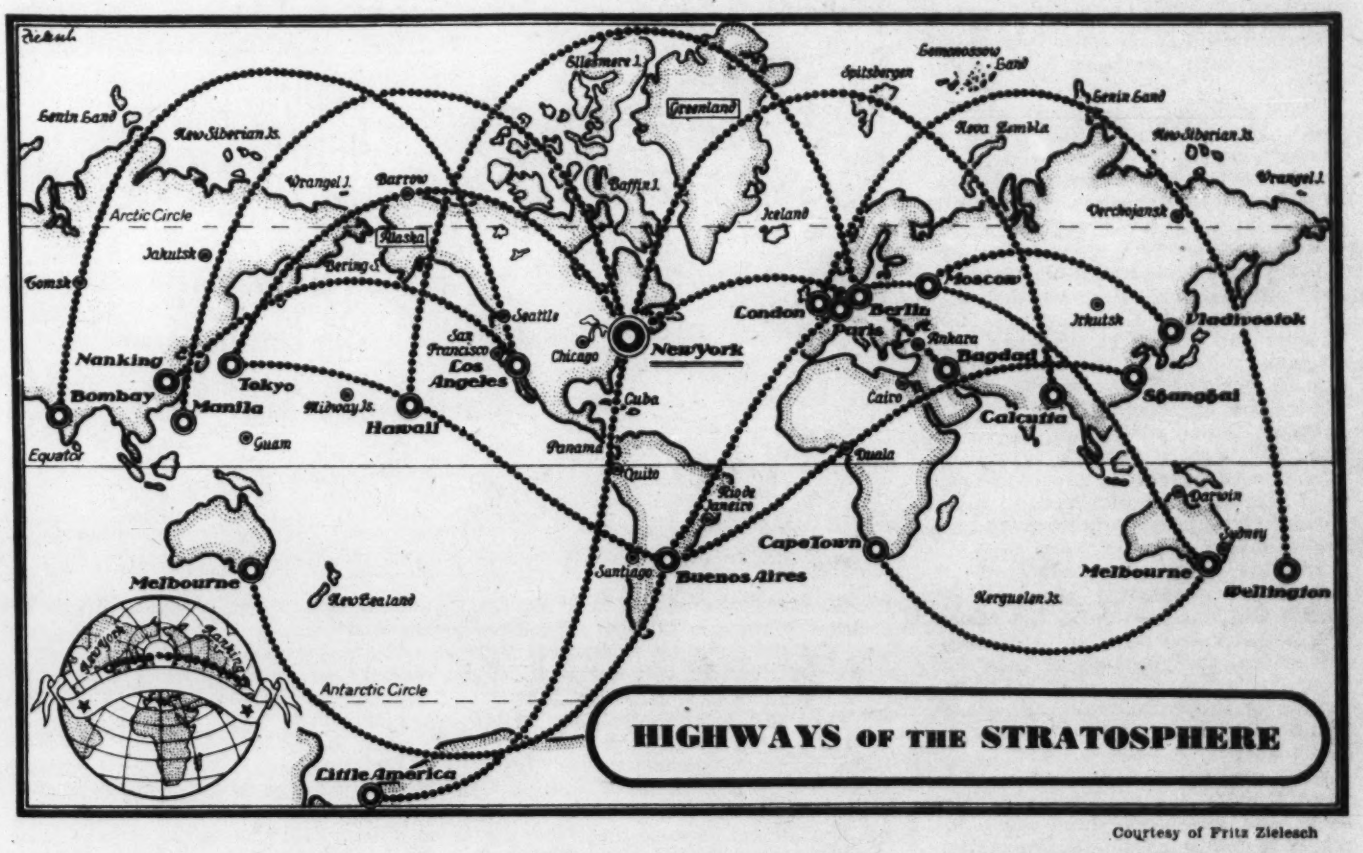
Not so very far from Calcutta—some 1600 miles farther east—lies Manila. But this distance none the less causes an enormous deviation from the New York-Calcutta beeline. For Manila you would have to go aloft, not to the Eastern Hemisphere—seen from the New York longitude—but to the Western. And don't steer in the direction of Cincinnati-St. Louis-Los Angeles-Hawaii! It is the Albany-Montreal-Labrador course to which you must keep, then shoot across the Hudson Bay and the Arctic-American archipelago to the eternal ice, hundreds of miles north of Point Barrow, from here down through eastern Siberia, Manchoukuo and China.

Aerial lines crossing the equator appear on our map as odd windings. Notice such wavelines as between London and Melbourne or between Buenos Aires and Tokyo, Paris and Shanghai, respectively. And follow the queer route from New York to Little America! At first it shifts a bit to the left, then to the right, near Quito to the left again, and down in Antarctica runs out in a big bend, finally almost parallel to the equator. And this should be the straight line to the famous snow and ice settlement of Admiral Byrd? It is! And if you refuse to believe it, take a globe and put a measure tightly around its curvature between New York and Little America. You will find our beeline correct.

* * *

It will be just the same thing with all the other peculiarly crooked lines of the map. Project them upon the globe and you will have to agree that they are straight indeed, the ideal air highway of future days.

Thus the rectangular map is revealed as a liar. It distorts the true proportions, especially those of the polar regions. Consider the enormous amount of this distortion in comparing the areas of Greenland and the Mediterranean Sea. Greenland seems to be many times larger, while in reality it is about one fourth smaller.



Courtesy of Fritz Zielesch

The utilization of the aerial lines would result in a remarkable gain of time. The famous air race track from London to Melbourne, extending over the Mediterranean countries, then Persia, India and the Sunda Islands, has a length of nearly 12,000 miles. The aerial line by way of Moscow and central Asia, however, measures less than 11,000 miles.

Now add to the length of the London-Melbourne race track the 1600-mile distance from Melbourne to Wellington, New Zealand, and you have 13,600 miles for the whole way from London to Wellington. And what about the corresponding beeline? It puzzles us again when we see it climb on the map far up to the no-man's regions of the highest north. But in fact it measures only 11,800 miles. Hence the flier would save about 1800 miles. And this means—even

(Continued on page 13)

Pictures With a Laugh

Where Humor Is Concerned the Artist Has the Advantage Because Pictorial Fun Is Easier to Understand and Seems More Amusing to Most Persons Than the Printed or Spoken Word

By Fougasse

THERE ARE MANY POSSIBLE WAYS of treating humor, most of them more or less correct, but all of them more or less humorous. Quite the worst, naturally, is to regard it as a "gift," possessed by the favored few for the vast confusion of the many—and probably the most satisfactory to everyone is to look on it merely as a happy form of shorthand, by which ideas may be expressed and absorbed with the minimum of effort and the maximum of satisfaction.

Without humor, the expression of ideas is limited to plain statements of fact, which lead through strictly logical inferences to due and final conclusions—it is humor that colors these plain statements, and embellishes them with overstatement, understatement and misstatement, all in the pleasantest possible manner. And it is humor that enables one to recognize and enjoy these overstatements, understatements and misstatements as such, and to separate fancy from fact—and thus allows one to appreciate conclusions without the wearisome necessity of trailing up every step and exploring every avenue.

Let us then consider humor as an attractive labor-saving device by which reason and imagination are harnessed together; and, for measurement, let us take it that the highest form of humor is that which leaves out the greatest number of tedious steps, and still remains intelligible—humor thus taking its place as a beneficent mental ellipsis.

♦ ♦ ♦

Certainly there are other sides to the subject; much has been written, and no doubt will be written again, about humor as a corrective social gesture, and about the mythical "sense of humor" (which is really the "sense of proportion" battling against the sense of superiority with which it is, alas, so often confused).

Humor, of course, *is* a corrective, and, if it comes to that, a more powerful one than any plain logical proof of the need of correction, if only because it is happier and easier: at the same time, its main function is not mere correction of that which is worse, but, on the other hand, appreciation of that which is better. If humor were only a corrective, its function would naturally diminish with advancing progress, until, as perfection was attained, it would entirely disappear. And that is, one hopes, absurd.

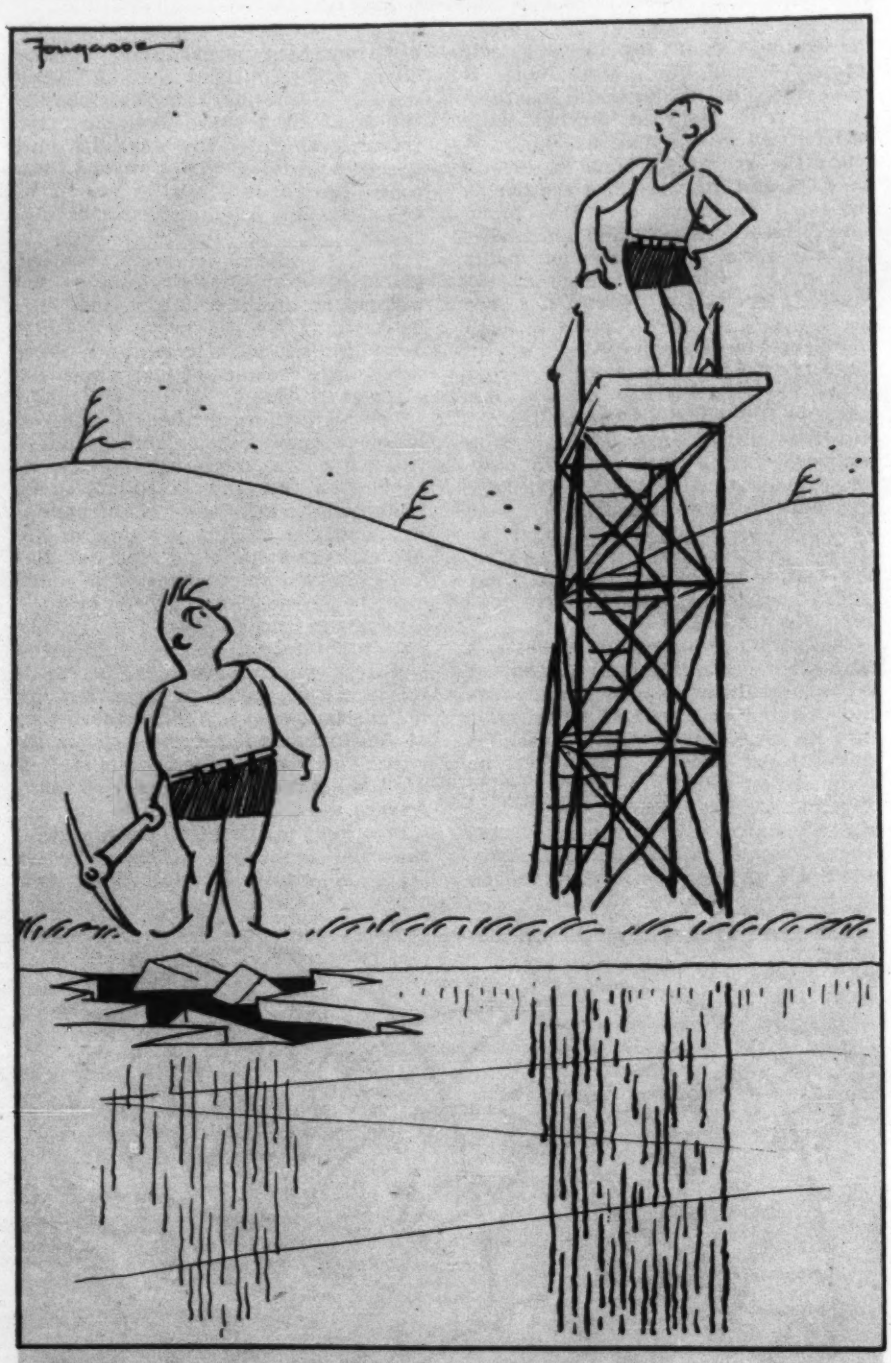
Treating humor, therefore, as a vehicle for presenting ideas to the reason and imagination in the easiest and simplest and most enjoyable way, it is evident that "Pictorial Humor" has very many advantages over other forms, written or spoken (a conclusion which possibly comes as the very reverse of a coincidence).

With pictorial humor (always provided that it is both adequately pictorial and adequately humorous) the reader is able to assimilate the subject, the treatment, the angle of approach, and the central idea that it is desired to express, far more quickly than is the case with any other form—and far more easily.

Moreover, in the case of pictorial humor, it is possible to make the greatest use of the reader's own imagination, while still making tolerably sure of his understanding—and this is a very valuable quality, indeed, his imagination being often far more vivid than that of the producer.

♦ ♦ ♦

To exemplify this by a point of detail, it is often found that a reader will, for instance, recall with considerable enjoyment the subtlety of expression on a face in some drawing that has appealed to him, where, in fact, the actual face, as drawn, consisted merely of a dot for the mouth and a dash for one eyebrow. Thus the subtlety of expression, and, to a certain extent, the face itself, really existed only in the reader's own imagination which had filled in all the blanks—and probably better than the artist would have done.



Courtesy Fougasse

IF IT WERE CALLED "SISSY!" IT MIGHT HAVE MORE MEANING FOR AMERICAN READERS

The term "Pictorial Humor" is, I think, vastly preferable to "Humorous Art," not only because it fits the theory better, but also because the latter title suggests that it is a specialized form of art (presumably art into which humor has been introduced, to distinguish it from art from which humor has been excluded), whereas, in fact, it is a form of applied humor—and, as here contended, the most convenient form, too.

♦ ♦ ♦

In this connection, since an ounce of practice is always more popular than a pound of theory (even if it does not actually prove anything), I will take an idea and endeavor, with the help of pleading as special as possible, to demonstrate how much more easily it can be presented to the reader in the form of pictorial humor than in any other way.

I will first describe the idea (a) in a perfectly unhumorous way (a very simple idea, of course, since the gaudier butterflies are not so easily broken on the wheel).

Secondly (b), the idea will be presented as written humor, followed, thirdly, by the same idea as spoken humor (c).

Then, lastly (d), it will be presented as pictorial humor, and the reader will be able to judge which of the four produces the maximum of effect with the minimum of effort to the reader—and the producer.

♦ ♦ ♦

Those who have already looked at the drawing on this page which represents (d) have, of course, undone a certain amount of the good that this object-lesson was going to do—however, in their case the lesson is not so necessary, as they evidently already agree that pictorial humor is easier and pleasanter, since they looked at it first.

(a) The idea, plainly expressed:

"To mention one's achievements in the company of those of less exalted attainments is seldom beneficial either to oneself or to them. To take an example, the individual who boasts that he bathes all the year round, even if he has to break the ice before doing so, does little thereby to increase the sum of human happiness; nor can his boasting be silenced, save by those of such greater hardihood that in their case preliminary ice-breaking is unnecessary."

(b) The same idea treated as written humor:

" . . . and then there are the people who pride themselves on bathing every day, even when they have to break the ice: I notice, all the same, that they never forget to break it. . . ."

(c) The same idea again, as spoken humor (by which is meant, of course, stage and radio):

Question: "Hello, where you been?"

Answer: "Bathing."

Question: "What—all this time?"

Answer: "Well, you see, first I had to break the ice."

Question: "Break the ice? Now what in the world did you want to do that for?"

(d) The same idea again, as pictorial humor.

For this turn to the illustration accompanying this article, and notice how much easier it is to understand, and how much more quickly all the implications are absorbed.

♦ ♦ ♦

Even film animation of the subject could hardly add to this sufficiently to justify the extra complication. As it is, it can be absorbed more easily than is possible by other means, and I think that this will almost invariably happen, provided the pictorial technique employed is sufficiently simple and unself-conscious to stop the trees obscuring the wood.

Artistically, the most perfect vehicle for humorous expression at the present time is, of course, the animated cartoon, combining, as it does, the wide range of imaginative line and color, with sound and movement, and thus offering a very complete appeal to both reason and imagination, and sufficient inspiring work has already been done in this field by that magnificent artist, Mr. Disney, to show what a force it can be for the expression and transmission of ideas. However, it is hardly in the same category as ordinary motionless and soundless pictorial humor, since this latter can be enjoyed anywhere, at any time, and without anything more complicated than the printed page.

If one accepts the definition of pictorial humor already given, namely, as a vehicle for presenting ideas to the reason and imagination in the easiest and simplest and most enjoyable way, it is easy to see why it is becoming such an increasingly popular means for calling attention to the products of industry. The advertisement, while educating itself, has also educated its reader, until the latter is at least as sophisticated as the advertisement he reads. He will not now, in general, be convinced with logical argument, nor will he accept plain statements at their face value, since neither of these fit in with his idea of sophistication; but he will accept appeals to his imagination and reason combined, if made in an easy and simple and enjoyable way, and thus it is he accepts (and also retains and remembers) pictorial humor.

And so, to sum up, the object of this article is more or less the plea that pictorial humor should be regarded as a pleasant means to an end, and not as an end in itself. If one calls it "Humorous Art," it seems at once to strike an attitude contrary to its nature, and to concern itself with "the funny side of things" in a slightly Olympian way: if one calls it "pictorial humor," it seems to fall into its proper place as a helpful method, and a happy means—as, in fact, a vehicle for presenting ideas to the combined reason and imagination, in an easy, simple and enjoyable way.

It may be objected that this makes it all seem very simple and self-evident, and appears to leave out all the difficult bits. To which the answer is, of course, that that is exactly what humor is for.

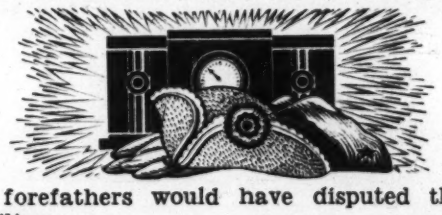
THE LEAGUE OF LAW

By Harry V. Roff

"ANGLO-SAXON COMMON LAW exists as the clearest human understanding of divine order and justice. Anglo-Saxon democracy of Runnymede and Philadelphia is motivated, stabilized and protected by laws which are in harmony with the supreme Law of our universe—by the all-governing, perfect Principle of Life. There is irresistible, impersonal power in true common law. It can and will make of our world an intelligent brotherhood of righteous individual and national liberties."

My friend, the Englishman. spoke with much earnestness.

"Your American liberty," he continued, "is rooted back in the soil of English common law. We of England have absorbed the reason and liberty of your Declaration of Independence, your Revolutionary War, your Constitution and its Bill of Rights. Statutes and governmental forms may differ but our two countries have the same underlying common law as well as a common language. Principle is the real government of each. Great Britain and America did not separate in 1776 when Thomas Jefferson wrote: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' They could not be, for they are governed by the same common law which Jefferson proclaimed. Anglo-Saxon democracy has its differing forms of federation but its source, its heart, and its essence are indivisible."



"Our forefathers would have disputed that," I said, smiling.

"And millions of their descendants may today—but it's true," he declared. "Historical records of misunderstandings between our countries are comparable to the diaries of children. Government of the eighteenth century looked westward across the Atlantic and thought of colonies primarily as lands to enrich Britain. Hard-pressed pioneers saw oppression and selfishness in the eastern sky. With cables, radio, five-day boats, journalism of world perspective, and the present realization of the necessity of self-government, there would have been no War of the Revolution. America, including Canada and the United States, would have been the Western brother in the Anglo-Saxon family of nations."

"Perhaps," I mused, "but I feel that the formation of the United States as an individual nation advanced the cause of liberty and strengthened democracy as a human institution."

"I agree with you," he said. "It was magnificent leaven for English thought. It converted colonies into true commonwealths. It helped to remove provincial shackles from Anglo-Saxon common law and establish the righteous rule of common sense. The formation of your country was a grand step in the progress of Anglo-Saxon democracy. Your Constitution has nurtured that necessary balance between the authority of the central government and the right of the locality to self-determination or self-expression. It has offered an excellent pattern to peoples of other republics, even as our empire of democracies and our same insistence upon local right to self-development have been a light to peoples struggling under despotic rule.

"In 1863, Henry Ward Beecher impressed on a Liverpool audience that 'England and America together for religion and liberty are a match for the world.'" My friend paused. "That's true," he resumed. "England and America together are invincible exponents of the law of true internationalism. I do not mean our material power—great as that may be—I mean that the supreme Truth which underlies Anglo-Saxon common law cannot be successfully opposed."

"England and America have the unity of law, language, literature—a moral and intelligent civilization," I interjected. "I, too, feel that our mutual principle of local freedom under a temperate central government is an unbreakable tie between our democracies. In America, however, a demand for isolated nationalism is quite pronounced. There is widespread fear of foreign entanglements."

"Your people forget the lesson of the Monroe Doctrine," he averred, smiling. "The strong, unyielding stand of your country against European aggression in the two Americas has prevented war."

"The scene across the Atlantic does not inspire faith," I told him. "Atheistic lawlessness suppressing God-ordained individual liberty, Fascist absolutism of the state, selfish alliances to continue a *status quo* unjust to peoples and their right to self-determination, tricky, ruthless diplomacy, dishonesty toward international obligations—the picture is not one to create confidence in co-operative effort."

"No," he conceded. "We thinkers in England do not censure you Americans for your determination to keep in isolation—even though you are wrong. You would have enough excuse for your position *were you not attempting to violate the spirit of Anglo-Saxon common law, which is the life-blood of your democracy.* One cannot well uphold individual liberty through the law of right in his nation without opposing world aggression which denies this righteous autonomy. If international justice is reckless enough to allow the despoliation and enslavement of weak and helpless countries, the future of individual liberty is dark, indeed.

"Somehow, I can't believe that the United States, whose Monroe Doctrine covers a region extending southward for thousands of miles to the tip of Patagonia, will fail to subscribe to a World Doctrine against aggression by nations. The German people,

the Italian people, the Russian people have their respective rights to establish in their own lands the types of government they desire or accept. Perhaps, an autocratic government is temporarily best for a people unprepared for the principled liberty of democracy. But when the mad ambition of a selfish dictator seeks to interfere with the imminent rights of other peoples than his own, it must be curbed by world insistence upon obedience to the Law of God.

"Anglo-Saxon democracies have a mighty opportunity—the divine duty of leadership, of sharing their understanding of justice. The whole spirit of their common law cries for international application. It alone can bring the world peace, progress, atonement."

"The League of Law," I pondered. "Somehow, it sounds stronger than the League of Nations."

"Even as Principle is stronger than personality," he declared. "Even as Common Law is stronger than statutory law."

There Was No Pla

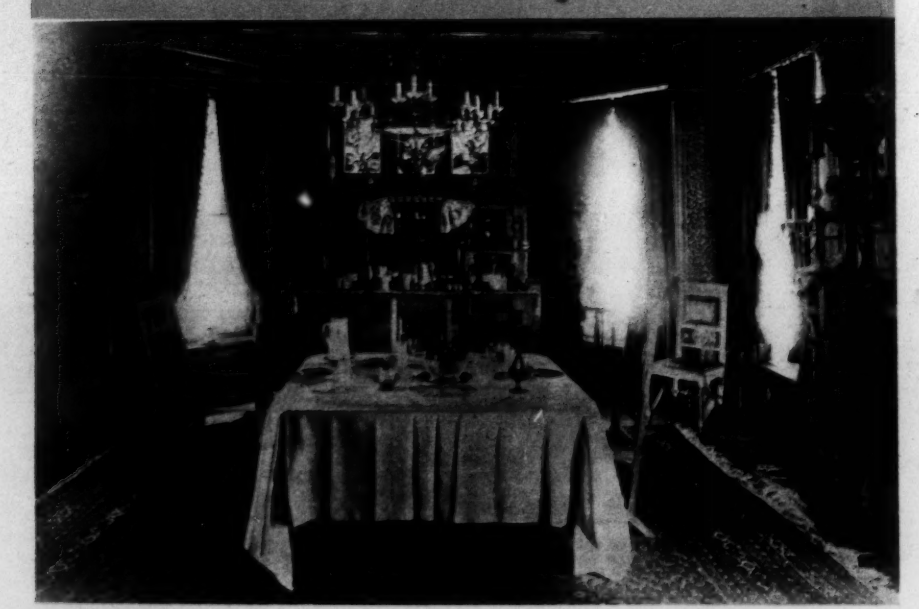
Which Was a Blessing, Because Good Taste Fifty Yea and Bow-Bedecked Frying Pans Hung in the

By Herma Cla

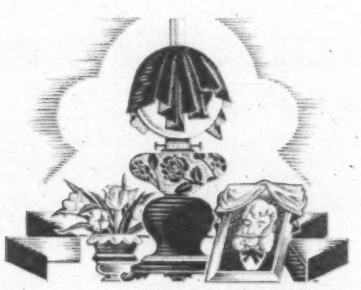
From the Boston Cooking School Magazine came the design for this table decoration, all ready for a first wedding anniversary — a "paper wedding" anniversary. Paper roses are everywhere, and all the candles are shaded, as was the custom in the nineties, either with silk or paper.

A beautiful "sitting room" in a tastefully planned Chicago home of the Eighteen-Eighties. There are at least 46—count 'em—photographs in sight on the walls. Note the dagger, the parrots, the tennis racket, scarves, bows, and the fetchingly displayed bit of Oriental embroidery tucked into the grille work by the fireplace.

Another well planned, homey room, according to standards of the time. The bamboo easel, with clover-leaf design, was just the thing on which to display the picture of "Baby," especially with a nice "drape" over it. The gas reading lamp on the center table is connected to the chandelier by a rubber tube that sometimes leaked. There were various conveniences. The family liked Cornell University, as the big pillow by the window indicates.



At the square table the family consumed square meals. This dining room of the Eighties is characterized by the decoration on the sideboard, with a profusion of dishes and silver and a silk "drape" woven in and out of the ornamental woodwork at the top. The stained glass window above the sideboard and the elaborate chandelier over the table were marks of elegance.



AS YOU CLEANED YOUR apartment or bungalow easily this morning, with the help of electricity, did you, gentle reader, think with sympathy of great-grandmother, whose housework was so hard? Perhaps you did, for most of us realize how fortunate we are, to be living in an era of electric service. But did you give a thought to great-grandmother's daughter, the woman who lived in the eighties and nineties, who not only hadn't the advantages of a vacuum cleaner, but whose house was so full of novelties that just to dust a room was a real "chore," to use a homely farm phrase?

Our colonial and early American ancestors had their troubles but, at least, their homes were simple. But when, in the eighties and nineties, women began to "interior decorate," without the help of a trained adviser, their houses offered problems indeed, in the matter of cleaning.

In the city, attics are almost a thing of the past, since apartment buildings have so generally superseded houses, but in country towns you may go hunting in these rooms at the top of the house and find in the corners some of the strange results of the decoration of those decades—a period when each housewife "did what was right in her own eyes" to enrich her home.

Those who were born after that period—or shall we call it a question mark?—cannot recall the weird ornaments which filled the parlors of that time. Yes, parlors is the word, for "living room" was not used till after the turn of the century.

* * *

In the eighties, no picture frame was exempt from a drapery of silk. In the upper left-hand corner you expected to see a scarf—perhaps a yard of surah—knotted carelessly and hanging down to show that the housekeeper was artistic. Indeed, so general was this decoration that a picture looked positively incomplete without it. The chairs usually were "draped," too, with a satin bow tied some place, or woven through the interstices if the chair was willow or rattan. The color of this satin ribbon bow on chairs was almost invariably red, for no reason that can be ascertained.

The sideboard rejoiced in a silk scarf woven in and out of the grillwork which appeared at this time.

The mantel was "draped," you may be sure. No shelf, indeed, was guiltless of a lambrequin, either hand-painted or embroidered in Kensington stitch. When Sister Laura returned from Chicago, after a visit to relatives, in 1885, it was found she had brought enough sage-green felt to hang in a wide band the length of the parlor mantel, and had begun embroidering it with goldenrod and daisies. Others used the sunflower as a decorative motif.

Simplicity was not popular in the eighties and nineties. Furniture was much carved (by machine). Pointed porch roofs and turrets jutted out from the most unlikely places in houses built at this time.

A great deal of the furniture was known as "Eastlake," although Sir Charles Eastlake was not responsible for the artistic crimes committed in his name. He was director of the National Gallery in London and was an admirer of the Gothic form of architecture, of which he wrote enthusiastically. Wherefore anything pointed or carved, in furniture or architecture, was loosely called by his name.

We have mentioned grill work popular in the eighties and nineties on sideboards. Its use extended to woodwork, and between parlor and back parlor there was usually a decoration of this

o Place Like Home

Fifty Years Ago Favored "Cozy Corners," Hand-Painted ung in the Parlor, and Drapes Over Everything

By Herma Clark

This is a "Cozy Corner," believe it or not. It was the finest flower of interior decoration in the Gay Nineties. Its requisites included a rubber plant ("what is home without a rubber plant?") or a palm, a banjo, a Japanese parasol, and a much draped mantelpiece. Oh, yes, and lots of sofa pillows!

kind. The opening about a bay window also was often bordered with grillwork.

In place of velvet or plush portieres, sometimes bead curtains were hung in an archway, between rooms. This was the perfect dust catcher. On mantel and sideboard, a great array of silver and china were set out, as ornaments.

* * *

But the most extraordinary idea produced by the "decorative craze" of the eighties was the painting and gilding of kitchen utensils, to be hung on walls in parlor, library or bedroom, or to be set on mantels. Would you like to hear of some of the kitchenware so treated?

A steel frying pan had a snow scene painted in the pan. A cottage almost buried in snow was depicted, mica flakes applied while the paint was wet being employed to make it glitter realistically. Tied with a satin ribbon, this was hung on the wall of the parlor. It looked "real cute," thought the caller, who immediately went home to get out a frying pan and paint it. Or, if she didn't want to be a copyist, she used a chopping bowl to hold a painting. Perhaps she might paint a view of Niagara Falls on the concave side. When in doubt, take Niagara Falls as a subject for Art! When completed, the bowl could be placed in the yawning mouth of the fireplace in summer, displacing the asparagus foliage that grandmother had used for the purpose of concealing the blackened grate.

A wooden snow shovel could be appropriately painted with a "winter scene," a bow tied on the handle (O, dear, yes! A bow was necessary!), and the finished product placed in a standing position in one corner of the parlor. Or two large wooden spoons could be "decorated" with a neat little landscape in each bowl. Where the handles crossed a satin bow was tied, and this ornament elicited much admiration when hung on the wall.

The butter ladle of our dairying ancestors was not much used in small-town homes by the time the eighties rolled round. But if it hadn't been thrown away, it was hand-painted and suspended by a ribbon on the parlor wall as an ornament.

A vinegar jug, too, in some homes, was transformed by covering it with damp putty, into which were pressed pieces of glass, metal and tiny shells. Sometimes old keys were used to fill in the gaps between other ornaments. When it was thoroughly dry, the whole thing was either gilded or painted a pale blue. Set it up on the parlor mantel and there you were!

* * *

Come Christmas, anyone was likely to receive a small rolling pin covered with peacock blue plush and having gilt hooks on which could be hung shoe buttoners or glove fasteners. One great trouble about this offering was that it was so light in weight it was quite likely to fall off the nail from which it depended at the slightest touch, and down would come buttonhooks and all. But, anyway, it was a "nice little thing to give away at Christmas."

"Banners" to be hung on the wall formed another angle of the decorative craze. These were sometimes made of satin, sometimes of felt or velvet or plush, and painted with daisies or poppies or water lilies.

Speaking of water lilies, these were used as the basis of a design in which "balance" was needed. I have seen a pair of pillow shams made of white linen, embroidered in outline stitch. One of these pillow shams shows a handful of water lilies, with petals closed. Underneath the flowers is the legend: "Sweet lilies close their leaves at night." Its twin sham responds antiphonally, from beneath a spray of water lilies which are wide open: "And open with the morning light."

Mottoes, legends, rhymes of all kinds adorned the rooms of the eighties. And somehow these aren't tiresome, but rather interesting. At least, so it seems to the writer, who has a memory that holds such verse, when more important literature is forgotten. Texts of many varieties were seriously considered in connection with interior decoration in the eighties. H. Hudson Holly, author of a work on "Modern Dwellings," published by Harper's in 1878, says: "A great deal of feeling, as well as effect, may be shown by what is known as 'legendary decoration'; that is, the working up of texts and proverbs along our walls. Friezes offer special opportunity for this. Sentences may also be placed over doorways in such a manner as not only to express a sentiment, but to denote the purpose of the apartment. As, for example, 'Welcome' over a reception room, or 'Hospitality' over a dining room. Some very appropriate devices for fireplaces have been employed with significance and effect, as 'Well Befall Hearth and Hall.'"

The author suggests for a library, panels on which portraits of authors are painted, or scenes from historical or poetical works. He mentions a library he has seen with scenes from Tennyson's Lady of Shalott illustrating the lines, which are lettered along the border of the frieze:

"Sometimes a troop of damsels glad,
An abbott on an ambling pad,
Sometimes a curly shepherd lad,
Or long-haired page in crimson clad,
Goes by to tower'd Camelot;
And sometimes through the mirror blue,
The knights come riding two and two."

It must not be supposed that the decorative masterpieces of the last century were entirely confined to the parlor. The dressmaker and the tailor also produced wonders.

A hunting scene for a dining room is suggested by Holly. This was not a wall-paper design, but a painted scene. So it was not for the middle-class home.

Cattails, pampas grass and winter bouquets of all kinds were used freely in homes of the period. The cattails often occupied a corner, standing in a drain tile, converted from its former base uses by painting or gilding. A drain tile made a nice umbrella stand, too, painted pale blue, with a golden-rod design.

The folding bed made its appearance about this time. Not so well balanced as the disappearing bed of today, it sometimes folded up expectedly and caught the sleeper in its embrace. About this time, too, the brass bed began to be seen, and housewives took kindly to it, being told that it was so sanitary. Elaborate scrollwork, which had to be polished often in order to keep it bright, added to the burdens of housekeeping.

* * *

But the "cozy corner" was the most impossible feature of the period. You've never heard of a "cozy corner"? Oh, my dear! It consisted mainly of a Japanese parasol and fan, hung on the wall, Gilbert and Sullivan having put the Land of the Rising Sun on the map with their gay opera, "The Mikado." Then you must have a rubber plant or a palm in a jardiniere; a couch covered with an Indian print, and sofa pillows. Then you must get *MORE* pillows. Pillows by the dozen billowed over the couch and lay on the floor, in the absence of any better place. The more pillows, the cozier the cozy corner!

To complicate further the problem of dusting, photographs were sprinkled freely around. Grandma's crayon portrait occupied a place of honor on a bamboo easel in the parlor (a "drape," of course, being hung over the upper left-hand corner of the frame), but, in addition, counterfeit presentments of friends and acquaintances were hung in every available space on the walls. Sometimes the wallpaper could not be seen for pictures. A plethora of photographs indicated that you knew a great many people, a desirable impression to give.

The lighting arrangements of the eighties were not beautiful, to our eye. Electricity had not made its way into many homes. The residence of Marshall Field, founder of the great store which bears his name in Chicago, is said to have been the first to have electricity installed in that city. His red brick house, typical of the millionaire's mansion of the eighties, is still standing on Prairie Avenue in Chicago.

* * *

Gas, although a great improvement in the matter of convenience over the kerosene lamp which had preceded it, did not make for a pleasing view as you entered a room of the eighties. A few chandeliers of crystal, of graceful shape, might be seen in the homes of the rich, but in the main, lighting fixtures of that time were ugly. They were usually of lightweight brass, with two or four branches, at the end of which glass globes were precariously perched. For reading, kerosene lamps had to be used, for though there was such a thing as a gas reading lamp, it had to be fed from the chandelier above, through a rubber tube, which frequently leaked, sending gas into the room, with unpleasant results.

One excellent feature of the decoration of yesterday, strange and inartistic as it looks to us today, was the fact that much of it was homemade. It creates a pride in the home when its members have helped create it, and, although the work of a trained decorator is more satisfactory, viewed from an artistic standpoint, something undeniably is lost, when all is left to the professional.

The present-day decorator wisely tries to create an environment in which the owner shall feel at home, and encourages the making of articles of decoration by the housewife. Beautiful quilts, rugs and bedspreads testify to the skill of American housewives of the present time.

And perhaps—who knows?—another generation may find our present-day life and furnishings as amusing as the homes and ways of yesterday seem to us. For the long-legged French dolls sprawled out on beds and chairs, which some housekeepers delighted in a few years ago, already seem laughable. And some of the bizarre "modern" furniture of our time will almost surely go into the discard, when a new generation grows up and starts making its homes.

Among the New Books

Albigensian Crusade

Gold of Toulouse, by John Clayton. New York: Kendall & Sharp. $3.

LAST YEAR MANY welcomed John Clayton's "Dew in April," a lusty, full-bodied historical novel written in the traditional grand manner—verbose, lurid, unashamedly romantic. It was the second volume in a trilogy, of which "Gold of Toulouse" is the first. The editors do not explain this reverse order of publication, but it makes little difference in the last analysis, because the two volumes are each complete in themselves. "Gold of Toulouse," written in the same manner as its predecessor, deals with the early adventures of Marcos and Blanca Rosa, with Pedro and Primavera in their youth, with the Gargantuan Hilarius and the cruel Raymond of Toulouse all embroiled in the murderous Albigensian Crusade, when the armies of the Church invaded pastoral Provence.

* * *

The year was 1209. Marcos, a young Spanish grandee, journeyed to Provence to fight for Rome and to continue his search for his kidnaped sister, Primavera. The plight of La Blanca Rose, the "Gold of Toulouse," caused him to swerve in his allegiance, for Marcos could not resist attempting to rescue this mysterious and beautiful captive of Raymond, Count of Toulouse. Marcos and a strangely assorted group of five or six followers, including Pedro and Hilarius, formed an army of their own, against the invading legions and against Raymond as well. They called themselves the Army of Hell and La Blanca Rosa, and the tale of their adventures forms the main theme of the book. A second and concomitant theme concerns the tribulations of La Blanca Rosa, who, separated from her followers, seeks to escape from Raymond's vengeance. After countless vicissitudes, she is finally reunited with Marcos and the two turn at last toward Spain, and peace.

* * *

There is a superabundance of blood and thunder in John Clayton's work, but there is also much excellent writing and good characterization. He has steeped himself in the history of Provence in those far-off days of knights and troubadours and veiled ladies, of dungeons and magic deeds of derring-do. "Gold of Toulouse" is romance of the most purple dye, as lurid and fiery as the period with which it deals. It is, and frankly so, pure "literature of escape."

M. W. S.

Memoir of a Lost Biography

Epitaph on George Moore, by Charles Morgan. New York: Macmillan. $1.25.

NO FINER COMPLIMENT was ever paid by one fastidious artist to a younger colleague than George Moore's designation of Charles Morgan to be his biographer. That the choice of the author of "The Fountain" was a happy one we suspect, but apparently we shall never know, for circumstances have compelled Mr. Morgan to relinquish the task. In conversations with Moore he was told of the most valuable existing source of information (outside the subject's own autobiographical writings and his own memory), namely a series of letters to a single correspondent. Moore introduced Mr. Morgan to this correspondent with the request that he have access to these letters. The request was refused; and Mr. Morgan, thinking that the refusal might be personal to himself, offered to withdraw from the project. This Moore would not hear of. Lately the request was renewed, only to meet with another refusal.

Consequently, Mr. Morgan, believing that this material is essential to his undertaking, has had no alternative but to abandon the biography. This is a great pity, for though another Life is to be written by one not bound by Mr. Morgan's pledges to Moore, the loss of the proposed biography by the author of "The Fountain" is a grievous one—how grievous the present tiny brochure makes evident. He has preferred to write no biography rather than a tentative or doubtful one; and in its place we have only this brief character-portrait and estimate of certain aspects of Moore's achievement.

The experience is an interesting one of coming, towards the close of the second volume of Mrs. Thomas Hardy's biography of her husband, upon a half-dozen pages in which a young man contributes his impressions of Thomas Hardy on the occasion of the poet-novelist's visit to Oxford to attend a performance of "The Dynasts." In those few pages we have a sharply etched portrait of the grand old man. The artist who fashioned that portrait was none other than Charles Morgan, younger and less experienced than he is today but already an acute and discriminating and exquisitely sensitive observer of human nature.

* * *

What he did in bare outline for Hardy he has, more ambitiously, now done for George Moore. In this slender volume of 50 pages he has distilled the essence of an extraordinary—perhaps it is not an exaggeration to say a unique—personality. We have lost the chronological sequence, the "facts" and the outward events which would have been recorded in the now abandoned biography; but Mr. Morgan's portrait of the man has been preserved for us. It serves to mitigate our sense of loss. Not that it is a full-length portrait. That could not have been painted on so small a panel; and there are facets and angles of approach obviously inappropriate to an "Epitaph." Most people who knew Moore will probably agree that Mr. Morgan has falsified nothing, but he has dealt kindly with his subject, painting with a deft and gentle touch and setting down nought in malice. He knew Moore intimately during the later years; but the earlier years are seen through the colored mists of Moore's memories, which were always shaped by his imagination. Little, indeed, is here said about those earlier years.

* * *

Two *motifs* are conspicuous in Mr. Morgan's serene and sympathetic portrait. These are the contrast between "the real Moore"—the serious, perpetually dissatisfied, endlessly painstaking artist in words—and the false Moore, "Amico di Moro," as Moore himself (with an echo of Berenson) called him, the author of "Evelyn Innes" and other rather shoddy books which he himself roundly condemned and removed from the "canon" of his works. The distinction between these two sides of his character is one *motif* in this portrait. The other may be called the pursuit of limpid simplicity of style. Mr. Morgan is himself a stylist of rare gifts and he is consequently well qualified for such a study as this. The only pity is that the narrow limits of space which he has established do not enable him to do more than barely indicate the way along which Moore developed. Future literary historians will fill in the details; but it is unlikely that they will find it necessary to alter the outlines Mr. Morgan has firmly set down.

The present reviewer remembers an occasion when Mr. Moore discoursed upon the advantages of a sparse, lean style. Moore's own style did not always display these characteristics; but he admired books in which much was said in little space. He would undoubtedly have found satisfaction in this charming, graceful, wise and sympathetic little book in which Mr. Morgan has carved his "Epitaph."

SAMUEL C. CHEW

Diary of a War Nurse

A Diary Without Dates, Enid Bagnold. New York: Morrow. $1.50.

THIS BOOK WAS written about 20 years ago, during the World War, by a young English V. A. D. She was 19 years old at the time and when her book was published she was dismissed from the hospital where she was serving because the publication of a book about one's war work was at the moment considered a breach of military discipline. Apart from that, there was no reason why the book should not have been published and no reason why it should not be read by those who wish for such knowledge as it gives, such pictures as it contains, of a nurse's life during those days of war.

The writer says in her preface that the Army sisters, the nurses whom she describes, were "a tough lot." She does not so show them to us. She herself was not "tough," but she was efficient and she had the power of detached observation. This book shows the promise of an unusual power of writing. The writer herself is more interesting than any of the women or men she describes. She saw things that others only felt; she was not apparently mesmerized by many of the pictures that were being held before the eyes of her countrymen and women. She had pity, but it was her own pity that she felt, not an imposed or even a frightened pity.

The publisher's note tells us that this is a timely book and that war is again before our thoughts. Books like these will not prevent war; they have, in fact, very little to do with war except that war gave this girl of 19 an occasion she might not otherwise have had to view broken human life and its miseries at first hand.

She accepts these experiences and, if they come to her again, she will again accept them and will set her trays and wash her bowls as efficiently and, let us say, as courageously as ever. Her quick, bright, clear mind will note and register and set down, and the thin, bright hand of poetry will guide her in the setting of it; but that will not stop the wars, or find a balm for the sore pains of the world.

J. S.

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The Pacifist's Problem

We Say "No," by H. R. L. Sheppard. London: John Murray. 3s. 6d.
We Did Not Fight, edited by Julian Bell. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d.

IS IT POSSIBLE to avoid the catastrophe of another World War? Seventeen years ago, in the emotion released at the end of the last war, there seemed to be no difficulty in replying affirmatively to the question. But now, though the advocates of peace are powerful and organized, and though the terrors of a new war are widely realized, the answer does not seem so easy. Against the forces of Fascism which openly advocate war, and the religion of race and patriotism, which is war's chief emotional cause, are drawn up the equally armed forces of the collective peace system. To many it begins to seem that the advocates of peace themselves are being deluded by new variants of the old dishonored battle cry of "Make the world safe for democracy." It is clear, as all writers in the two books at the head of this review point out, that the question of peace requires a great deal of thought. For peace is not naturally, any more than war is, a subject to which thought, as distinct from wishing, is devoted.

The Rev. Dick Sheppard, who has persuaded some 50,000 men in England to sign a pledge never to fight in any circumstances, presents the Christian case against war and violence of all kinds. That is to say, his case may be deduced from the teachings of Jesus. Absolute pacifism is clearly enjoined to Christians. Christianity is a religion and not a policy; it is not an ideal to be left to some conveniently distant future. To non-Christian pacifists the Rev. Sheppard's case for nonviolence is, it seems to me, equally sound. The difficulties of pacifism are not practical, as is frequently said, but moral and psychological. It requires far more courage and integrity not to fight than to fight. The Rev. Mr. Sheppard's book, while establishing in a fervent, picturesque, propagandist manner that wars even in the best causes injure their causes, does not really touch the fundamental psychological question at all. If we don't wish to fight, why do we fight? Why do we talk of fighting to defend the peace system? Why do we talk of *enforcing* peace?

* * *

One of the chief difficulties of absolute pacifists is that they have neither technique nor tradition to guide them. We certainly cannot be sure that if there is another war it will be a mass war like the last. Some students of military science say that their next war will be fought by only a few people. If it is, a mass of men pledged not to fight might be an irrelevance. The absence of traditional technique was the chief lack felt by those in England who refused to fight in the last war on the grounds of conscience.

This is evident from the experiences collected by Julian Bell. All his writers admit, from Sir Norman Angell onwards, that they were taken by surprise. Absolute pacifists who were not liable for military service in the last war will be able to see vividly from these narratives what happens both spiritually and physically to people who refuse to go with their herd, when the herd has been reduced to that hysterical and stupid state of mind which is essential to the maintenance of the war spirit.

* * *

Not all the writers, by any means, refused to fight on Christian grounds. The national minorities in the Austrian Army, for example, were against the war for nationalist reasons. Men like Pollitt and Maxton in England opposed a capitalist war, but would have supported armed revolution. But, as the Rev. Mr. Sheppard has pointed out, it is not that there is no idea worth dying for or that some ideas are not better than others, but that you have no right to ask others to die for them: self-sacrifice if you wish, but not murder. The essence of the question for every man is best expressed, I think, by David Garnett:

> I believed then, as I do now, that it is wrong to delegate the responsibility for one's actions and promise blind obedience; killing people is a lesser wrong.

And Lord Allen says:

> Pacifism must be more than the program of an international organization; it must be a personal way of life. It is the business of a pacifist to be concerned not only with ridding the world of force but equally with cultivating the mood of reason.

The bitterness of quarrels among lovers of peace about the best means of ensuring it shows how profound a personal problem pacifism is. Idealism cannot be a substitute for the examination of one's impulses. Much division amongst lovers of peace might cease if it were understood that pacifism, or nonviolence, is a religious and not a political question.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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C. S. M. 11-20

A Soviet Novel of the Soil

Virgin Soil Upturned, by Mikhail Sholokhov. Translated by Stephen Garry. London: Putnam. 7s. 6d. New York (under the title, **Seeds of Tomorrow**): Knopf. $2.50.

SHOLOKHOV'S NOVEL of the civil war in the Cossack country, "And Quiet Flows the Don," enjoyed official patronage in Soviet Russia, and had the enormous circulation which such patronage entails. In its English version it was politely but not enthusiastically received. The epic quality of the story and the strength of the writing were recognized. But a certain lack of unity and a desultoriness in the plot militated against its complete success; and parts of it were frankly long-winded.

* * *

"Virgin Soil Upturned" shows that Sholokhov (who is still under 30) has made great strides since his previous novel in style and technique. His native Cossack country is once more the scene. His theme—the collectivization of agriculture—may seem at first austere and forbidding. But the novelist has brought it to life in an amazing way; and apart from the merits of the story as fiction, we doubt whether there is any book better calculated to give the general reader a just impression of what the coming of the collective farm meant to a typical village of the Russian countryside.

You cannot, of course, escape political propaganda altogether. The plot turns on what appears to be the indispensable mainspring of all contemporary Soviet fiction—the struggle between the loyal Communist and the wrecker (usually a former bourgeois) drawn to sabotage by his hatred of the Soviet regime. The love interest, such as it is, depicts the conflict between sentimental attraction and party loyalty. The hero, Davidov, the party delegate deputized to organize the collective farm, has just enough human impulsiveness in his make-up to prevent him from degenerating into a lay figure. The same cannot be said of Polovtsiev, the ex-officer wrecker who is a conventional villain in the worst tradition of melodrama, and in whose childish "conspiracy" to wreck the collective farm you cannot for a moment believe.

The minor characters are all vividly portrayed. The peasants who oppose, with various degrees of intensity, the collectivization of their property, and who slaughter their animals rather than hand them over to this new monster, are sketched not without sympathy. Even the chief dupe of the "wrecker," a potential kulak, is allowed some redeeming traits in his character. On the other end of the scale is the party enthusiast who wants forcibly to collectivize everything at a moment's notice—the man for whom Stalin's famous "Dizzy with Success" letter was designed. But even he spurns with indignation the charge of being a Trotzkyist.

* * *

Since the concluding chapter of the novel leaves the villain still unmasked, and the hero still struggling in the toils of a woman who is indifferent to party work and grain collections, we may presumably look forward to a sequel, in which vice and virtue will be appropriately rewarded.

E. H. CARR

Jacket Design for the English Edition of the New Novel by Mikhail Sholokhov, Author of "And Quiet Flows the Don." In England the New Novel Is Entitled "Virgin Soil Upturned," and Is Published by Putnam. In America, Knopf Publishes It Under the Title of "Seeds of Tomorrow."

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The Life of a Child in Italy

Myrtles and Mice, Leaves From the Italian Diary of Cordelia Gundolf. Translated from the German by R. W. Reynolds. New York: Dutton. $1.50.

LITTLE MISS CORDELIA GUNDOLF has written a diary and her mother has made it into a book. Our private opinion is that the book is somewhat like a child whose hair has been correctly parted and flattened by his nurse. That same child, seizing the brush, will do a much more interesting job of it, for the part will go all four ways of the compass and the final effect will be that of a relief map, decorated by a smile of triumphant accomplishment. Perhaps, though, Miss Cordelia was too polite to snatch, and perhaps she didn't want to, anyhow. And then again perhaps the book sounds a bit stilted because of the translation from the German. So just let our private opinion go, shall we, and get on to the book itself?

You'll like it, most of the time. For instance, there are the blue dogs the glassblower had that very moment made. "Don't touch, don't touch! They bite dreadfully. They're red hot." There is the affair of the cement and the bottom of the jug, left standing on the hob. And the smell of alpine violets. There is Kiki, who got himself fed with a fountain pen filler. And there are the lemon trees, "whose fruit was never picked because it looked so beautiful among the stiff foliage." There are the nuns at school, the "Bird's Nest," where the little diarist was especially rewarded for industry; the catacombs; the grave of Shelley. If you are fond of cats, picture cats and more cats, enough to fill the island (which is suspected of being Capri)—sandy Siamese ones, tenors, basses, the ones in the cat orphanage. And think of the gentleman who was going to leave town and wished to give away a strip of turf because—you will sympathize—there were flowers hidden among the blades of grass.

A bit hodgepodgey, you object? Ah, that is just the value of "Myrtles and Mice," for it will give you warm impressions, somewhat objective impressions, but not at all guidebooky ones, of the ways of Italian young country dwellers and their friend, the little girl from Germany. Through the book, since it's about Italy, you will find something of religious processions, of priests and holy festivals, to add to your understanding of simple, natural people and help you see why they are what they are. And do you know, as memory helps us pick out stray smiling bits here and there, we find ourself overlooking the flattening process we spoke about in the first paragraph; and so we apologize—slightly—to the translator and to Miss Cordelia's mother, for, really, as you'll see, the book is more charming than not.

C. B. D.

R. B. Mowat's "Americans in England," the American edition of which (Houghton Mifflin) was reviewed in the Monitor on March 25, is published in England by Harrap.

Scribner has published in America E. Thornton Cook's novel of the Brontës, "They Lived." The English edition (John Murray) was reviewed in these columns July 31.

"Ivan Ilyich and Hadji Murad," seven stories by Leo Tolstoy, is the latest addition to the Oxford World's Classics.

Wiser Than Today

There's Always Tomorrow, by Marguerite Harrison. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.50.

MARGUERITE HARRISON'S "There's Always Tomorrow" is subtitled "the story of a checkered life," but the author never is beaten, and where others might call "checkmate" she backs, turns and is seen emerging into a new path.

She often has figured in the news pages, so that it is not a secret that the girl who was born to a family of riches and position, who had a notable début in Baltimore and had been entertained by European royalty, found it necessary to work on a newspaper and eventually entered the Military Intelligence Department of the United States. She spent eventful days in postwar Europe, days which only encouraged the restlessness which has characterized her public career.

But it was when she returned to Europe and endeavored to gather firsthand information in the new Soviet Republic that she jumped into the headlines. As prisoner No. 2961 she spent months in Moscow prisons, finally being liberated through the efforts of the American Relief Administration. No one who reads her account of those days in this volume or who has learned about them from her two earlier books can fail to be impressed by her patience, her fortitude, her unfailing reasonableness and good temper.

* * *

When in Lubinanka prison she helped to trim a Christmas tree fashioned of branches picked up in the street on the way back from the public bath and decked with absorbent cotton and bits of colored paper from packages, she could hardly have dreamed that once freed and safely at home in the United States she would return to Moscow and spend still another Christmas as prisoner. But so it was. For after a tour of China, Japan and Korea she set out to visit Chita, then in the Far Eastern Republic, and after a journey of hardships discovered that Chita had gone over to the Soviets and that again she was a prisoner charged with espionage for the United States Government.

This time her Christmas tree was made out of prison bread and adorned with tiny figures fashioned of the same material. There were the same experiences and the same almost incredible calm on Mrs. Harrison's part. When the American Relief Administration again intervened and she was freed, Mrs. Harrison found it so difficult to leave the Russia that she had learned to love that she delayed to within 15 minutes of the expiration of her five-day permit. This time it was to be a final farewell and she found the leave-taking particularly difficult.

* * *

Home again, tomorrow beckoned to still another adventure, this time the taking of the motion picture "Grass," where she dared the authorities by taking a forbidden trip into the Turkish mountains and spent the rest of the year with the nomad Bakhtiari tribes in Persia.

There was yet another trip to the Near East, with more adventures in Angora, Smyrna and Aleppo before she came home to marry Arthur Blake. The years since have been spent in France and Hollywood.

The book is the work of a craftsman with the gift of clear, incisive writing which makes vivid the scenes, helps to give a definite summation of the famous folk she interviews and above all enables her to interpret her own reactions to the events in which she figures. It is autobiography, travel and the current scene at one and the same time, and every page is fascinating reading. M. S.

Cats

Five Cats From Siam, text by May Lamberton Becker, photographs by Thurman Rotan. New York: McBride. $2.

OF ALL THE VARIETY of approaches, celebrating the cat as an ornament of society, none has been more felicitous than this charming combination of text and photographs about Siamese cats.

It is a slim book, with a touch of the Orient in its binding, and a pleasant thread of narrative about the contented lives of Mingo and Mura and their three children. The text is not written down to children, but is for everyone who loves cats, or even is simply interested in them. The candid camera method has been used in the photography, with excellent result.

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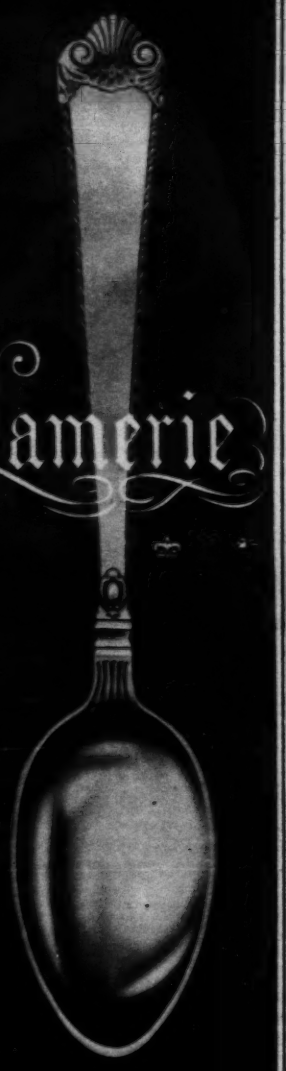

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LEISURE Footwear FORMAL
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The first choice of a discerning and world-wide public; pre-eminent for its tonic bitterness and ever increasing in popularity! Over thirty years' supremacy entitles "Olde English" Marmalade to the place of honour on Your table.

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Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

Courtesy Kraft durch Preude

GERMAN GIRLS LEARNING TO SAIL

On a Happy Journey at Sea, These Girls Find Strength Through Joy—in This Instance, by Engaging in a Tug of War.

. . Leisure—by Order

(Continued from Page 4)

achieved is only due to the comprehensive scale upon which the organization works.

Another criticism which will probably present itself to the Anglo-Saxon is that this is "leisure to order" and that the individual is again being bound up in a new organization, the desires of which he must obey if he wishes to benefit. But one thing should be realized. The "will to order" is not a National Socialist invention. It is typically Prussian and indicates once more the place which the state occupies in his thought, and his faith in organization.

"Perhaps," said a German official who has given much time to the problem of leisure, "we *over*organize as much as you *under*organize. Your churches and your social organizations and your philanthropic institutions are also seeking to solve this same problem. But it is only piecemeal work. There are many among us Germans who would like to send thousands of our industrial workers from our large cities back to the land. But this cannot be done in a year or even in a generation. And so we must act in accordance with our national ideas to prevent these workers becoming discontented and embittered. . . . We believe that leisure is the richest field of human possibility in modern man's experience and we are doing our best to help the ordinary worker to explore that field, to the benefit of the state and of himself. If our methods are wrong, we shall change them . . . with more experience."

. . Racing With the Sun

(Continued from Page 5)

at a 400-mile speed—about four flying hours less.

Specially striking is the case of the air route from New York to Tokyo. Today it would be designed via San Francisco, Hawaii and Midway Island, a distance of 9500 miles, while the beeline via Point Barrow, Alaska, would mean a saving of 2500 miles, i. e., more than one fourth of the whole distance.

Nature preserves overwhelming adventures for the stratosphere flier. The radius of his horizon would be immense, particularly in clear polar air. Ellsworth has reported that flying there at a 12,000-foot altitude allows a view over a radius of 300 miles. Correspondingly, when soaring over Niagara Falls, if the air were clear enough, you could embrace in a single look the outlines of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Columbus, Detroit, Lake Huron, and wide parts of Ontario and Quebec.

If the earth far below is not hidden by a surging ocean of clouds, it will appear to you as a splendidly colored map. And above your head the sky will change its color the more surprisingly the higher the machine climbs. In a 40,000-foot altitude the cosmic dome will show a deep blue, at 50,000 feet a fascinating violet-blue, while the sun will appear as a glaring white disk. Still farther up, we are told, the sky's color would turn to a deep red, and would become darker and darker and finally altogether black. And up there you would have the miraculous experience of seeing the stars in broad daylight. And when the earth, embedded in the shades of night, already had vanished, you, a lonely being in your minute satellite, would drift through a cosmos still burning with sunshine.

Another thrill awaits the flier, not less romantic, although more earthbound. Speeding along at 400 miles an hour, besides cutting short the way, he will approach the velocity with which the sun pursues an apparent course around the earth. Leaving New York for the Philippines at 1 o'clock in the morning, he would reach Manila after twenty-two flying hours. In New York it would then be 23 o'clock, nearly midnight. But in Manila, at the same time, it would be only 12 o'clock noon. For the sun needs time to go from New York to the Philippines. Thus, measured by the earth day, the flier would need in fact only eleven hours coming back.

In times to come the flying man may even be able to keep pace with the sun, although that will mean traveling 1100 miles an hour. Leaving at noon, bound in a westerly direction, he may circle the globe—and whatever place he comes to, the clocks down on the earth will greet him with twelve strokes. But alas! He will not hear them, because he is quicker than the sound wave!

Portable Gardens

Vienna's portable gardens have just escaped disappearing. The owners, mostly restaurateurs, refused to set them up in front of their premises, unless the rates for the space they occupy were lowered.

The municipal authorities, however, granted a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent, and the Viennese have continued to enjoy their meals in those quaint miniature gardens which are fixed up every fine morning outside cafés, dairy and candy shops. They help to make the Vienna streets look gay and picturesque.

The nickname common for the portable gardens in the Viennese dialect is "Schanigarten" (Johnny's garden), because the junior waiter of such an establishment—mostly called Johnny—is in charge of the things and receives, on the first warm spring day, the order: "Johnny, take out the garden!"

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President

A NEW THANKSGIVING PIE

PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE

(Filling for one 9-inch pie—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1¼ cups canned pumpkin
½ cup milk
½ teaspoonful ginger
½ teaspoonful nutmeg
½ teaspoonful cinnamon
3 eggs
½ teaspoonful salt
1 cup sugar

To slightly beaten egg yolks add one-half cup sugar, pumpkin, milk, salt and spices. Cook until thick in double boiler. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot pumpkin mixture, mix thoroughly and cool. When it begins to thicken, add remaining sugar and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into previously baked pie shell. Chill in refrigerator or cold place. Pie may be garnished with whipped cream just before serving.

It's so delicious it speaks for itself—so new it will be a real Thanksgiving triumph. But be sure to use Knox Sparkling Gelatine—it's plain and has the greatest variety of uses. Recipe books containing recipes for other pies FREE.

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HARSH POWDERED SOAP"
"PLEASE, MA'AM, THAT POWDERED SOAP GUMS TOGETHER AND SMEARS THE DISHES. BESIDES, IT'S SO HARSH IT HURTS MY HANDS."
"NEVER MIND, I'LL BUY AN ELECTRIC DISH-WASHER."
I imagine I could act like this
MRS. H. J. HAHN, SYRACUSE, N. Y., SPEAKING
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Chipso
Chipso makes clothes wear longer

..Treasure Houses

(Continued from Page 3)

rule and libraries have become informal, cheery community centers, with clubrooms for citizenship, classes, discussion groups and lecture courses. On all sides one finds encouragement to reading. Leaflets are distributed telling about home study, rapid reading, educational broadcasts, moving pictures, concerts, operas and exhibitions.

In fact, the library has become a very potent force in the whole adult education movement. Grownups who would like to go back to school, but cannot, find in the library a postgraduate center where they can continue on and on with their information-seeking.

Children, too, over the span of a century, have fared well in the library. It was just 100 years ago when books were hauled in a wheelbarrow in Massachusetts to equip the first children's library. Today not only are whole corners of libraries fitted out with small chairs and tables, with books to fit the child's taste, but the radio broadcast is beginning to enter schoolrooms to tell children of the latest books off the press.

* * *

This encourages them after school hours to run around the corner to the public library, a true adjunct of the public school. Books themselves are being written in a far different style to satisfy the younger generation, who want more facts told them in an adult fashion and who spurn being "written down to" in any condescending style.

When library shelves look like Mother Hubbard's cupboard, who is going to supply the "bone"? The recent avalanche of book seekers has brought a new problem. Along with their demands for more and more books came simultaneously the depleted funds to replace the books worn out. Try as they did, many cities could not stretch their budgets to allow for new books. The old ones fell to pieces and shelves began to look bare.

It was Andrew Carnegie who thought that supplying libraries was a governmental duty, but in those days cities took care of the job just as they did that of the public school. Today, however, the trend is to turn to the state legislature and to the Federal Government for aid. Some 40 states are attempting, through legislation in their states and through federal help, to get more books for more people.

* * *

In Illinois, the sum of $600,000 was granted at the last legislative session to buy books for depleted libraries. Fresh, new books with colorful jackets are already reaching the starving shelves of the Chicago Public Library as a result. Ohio got $100,000 from its Legislature. These two acts of state legislatures are the first in history whereby states have come to the rescue of public libraries.

When families on the outer rim of a cotton plantation receive their first library book, and people back in the lonely hills come out to meet an automobile book-truck bringing them books from the county center, then it may be said that libraries are getting books out to "all the people." This is the current goal in the States. Yet it is far from having been reached. There are still some 40,000,000 persons in the United States without book service.

The effort in the States is to do something analogous to that which has been done in Great Britain, where practically all persons now have books available to them. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, through aids to county libraries, has made it possible for almost 100 per cent of the population to have library privileges where only 60 per cent had them before.

Efforts in the United States are now being turned toward these 40,000,000 persons. Men and women living out in the byways three miles from the village stores, persons who have time during rainy days of the crop-growing season, who have nowhere to go on snowy evenings—these country people constitute about 88 per cent of the 40,000,000 whom the libraries would like to serve.

* * *

When the crossroads storekeeper begins to move his cans of tomatoes nearer the woolen mittens to make room for copies of "David Copperfield" and other library volumes, then one may be sure that the library movement is reaching the final outposts. In a few states this type of regional library service is replacing the old system of many smaller isolated libraries. In regional service the aim is to make one library so efficient that it can reach over a whole county or move either with bookmobiles or through other means.

This year the United States Commissioner of Education, with the support of the American Library Association, is asking for a library division in the Office of Education which will give national impetus to library development. Philanthropy still has unquestioned opportunities for public service in the library field, the size of the task to be performed makes federal and state leadership imperative, in the opinion of library leaders, if nationwide service ever is to be realized.

Left, © Daily Mirror

CITY AND COUNTRY, AT HOME AND ABROAD

Libraries Serve All Peoples. At the Right Is the Interior of One of the Several Large Reading Rooms in the Los Angeles Public Library. At the Left Is a Book Van Which Stops at Small Villages in England, Bringing Good Reading to the Inhabitants.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Thanksgiving

THANKSGIVING — AMERICA'S most distinctive contribution to the world in the way of holidays—is traditionally associated in popular thought with a stalwart Pilgrim figure trudging piously to church with harquebus over one shoulder, accompanied by a demure and rosy-cheeked family. The setting has changed, but the spirit of the feast remains. Americans carry it with them wherever they happen to be on the last Thursday of November.

The Editor remembers celebrating one Thanksgiving Day at a place on the desert in Iraq. He managed so well, principally by means of sign language, to convey the meaning of the holiday to a servant (who bore the Arab name, Abdul, but whose skin was black with the blackness of Ethiopia) that this faithful retainer actually, for the only time in months, produced a steaming roast chicken for dinner. The Editor never asked where he got it, or how, but gave himself up wholeheartedly to thanksgiving for the feast.

Our cover today is designed to illustrate the truth that happy Thanksgiving homecomings are not less common in an age of motorcars than they were in an age of blockhouses. The setting changes but the spirit remains.

* * *

Every article we print is a "story," in newspaper parlance, but today we print on page 2 a story that is not an article. It has a homelike and rather old-fashioned flavor which somehow seems to make it fit this season of Thanksgiving.

The article about Andrew Carnegie and his libraries is appropriate today, not because of the widespread observances of the 100th anniversary of his birth to be held beginning Nov. 25, but also because it links Scotland to America. We like the transatlantic touch. In fact, we hardly ever publish an issue that hasn't something of this nature in it.

In every table of contents we try to include not only articles on American and British subjects but something about a European, Far Eastern or South American country. The article on page 4 describes an experiment in recreation on a gigantic scale which is taking place in Germany.

* * *

Gerardus Mercator rendered the map-making world a great service when he devised a scheme whereby the surface of a globe could be projected onto a flat rectangular sheet of paper. Most people are now more familiar with maps on Mercator's projection than they are with globes. But the globe is coming in again. Aviation and radio are bringing this to pass. If you think that the shortest line from New York to Tokyo runs through San Francisco, Mr. Zielesch's article on page 5 will put you right.

(Incidentally, something absolutely unique in globes and maps will be described in next week's Magazine Section. Four pages will be given to an article, with illustrations in four colors, about the Mapparium in The Christian Science Publishing House in Boston.)

A hearty laugh is a very good thing both before and after a Thanksgiving dinner. One of Great Britain's foremost pictorial humorists explains on page 6 why funny pictures can make us laugh when other kinds of jokes sometimes fall flat. The artist, Fougasse, has illustrated his own article.

On page 7 is one of the "thoughtful" articles we mentioned last week. Every issue of the Magazine Section contains one such article and it is usually on page 7.

Thanksgiving Day being a favorite time for visiting the old homestead, it seems appropriate to include in this number the article about interior decoration of yesterday on pages 8 and 9. In the photograph we publish the reader may find some bibelot which calls up fond recollections. In such an event, he may be thankful both that fashions have changed and that a pictorial record of a bygone day has been preserved.

And now to dinner.

THE EDITOR

Contributors . .

RICHARD L. STROUT is a member of the Monitor's Washington staff. His last article in the Magazine Section was "Nine Lively Judges" (Oct. 16). This week he deserts the strictly topical article to indulge in something comparable to his "This Statistic Had Brown Eyes," which appeared in the Magazine on May 8.

MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER is a specialist in subjects related to education. She wrote "Young Friendships Built Upon Books," dealing with books for children and published in the Magazine Section last Feb. 20.

J. EMLYN WILLIAMS is the Monitor's Berlin correspondent. His last article for the Magazine Section was "The Passion Play Enters Its Fourth Century," which was published June 13, 1934.

FRITZ ZIELESCH is a student of air traffic and the problems inherent in that type of transportation. He lives in Berlin.

FOUGASSE is one of the leading artists for Punch, famed British magazine of humor.

HARRY V. ROFF has written a number of articles for the Weekly Magazine Section. The most recent was "Rhythm of the Universe," which appeared Oct. 16.

HERMA CLARK conducts a column for the Chicago Sunday Tribune, and lectures in and about Chicago upon interesting persons, places and incidents of the past. She also is the author of several books and magazine articles, including "Dear Julia," "The Elegant Eighties," and others.

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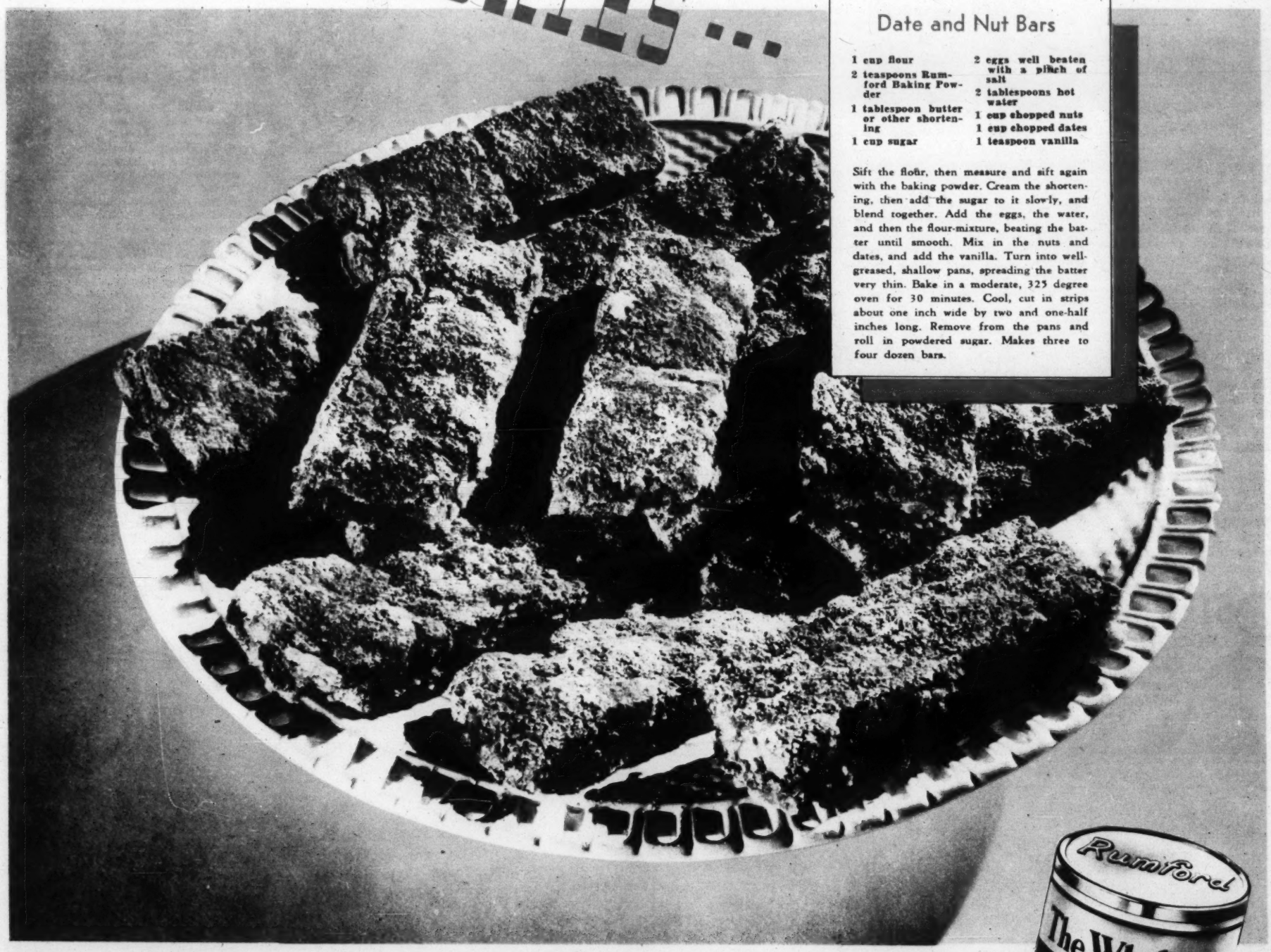
COOKIES...



Date and Nut Bars

1 cup flour
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
1 tablespoon butter or other shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs well beaten with a pinch of salt
2 tablespoons hot water
1 cup chopped nuts
1 cup chopped dates
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift the flour, then measure and sift again with the baking powder. Cream the shortening, then add the sugar to it slowly, and blend together. Add the eggs, the water, and then the flour-mixture, beating the batter until smooth. Mix in the nuts and dates, and add the vanilla. Turn into well-greased, shallow pans, spreading the batter very thin. Bake in a moderate, 325 degree oven for 30 minutes. Cool, cut in strips about one inch wide by two and one-half inches long. Remove from the pans and roll in powdered sugar. Makes three to four dozen bars.

SPECIAL cookies like Date and Nut Bars fit into the Thanksgiving picture perfectly. They "travel" well, too; make the ideal sweet for the ever-welcome "box-from-home."

To make sure your cookies as well as all your bakings are light, tender, delicate in flavor, use RUMFORD, the pure all-phosphate Baking Powder, in their making. The phosphates in Rumford help your bakings retain that moisture which keeps them fresh longer, makes them taste better, whether cookies, cake or hotbreads. Then, too, the vigorous leavening action of Rumford is particularly helpful when, as is so often the case with cakes and cookies, you use nuts and fruits in the mix.

In the recipe for "Date and Nut Bars" (given above) that vigorous leavening action of Rumford plays an important part.

Rumford actually leavens twice, once in the mix and again in the oven . . . always in the scientifically controlled proportion of two to one. Rumford brings out and helps to blend all the delicious flavors of the ingredients. And Rumford never leaves any bitter after-taste.

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